The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

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If Don Cameron makes up his mind not to be a candidate for re-election to the senate, Gov. Beaver, no doubt, will be among a host of others, ready to step into Don's shoes.

The *Osservatore Romano* says that should the Pope be forced to exile himself from Rome he will not ask sovereignty from any power, but will merely request temporary hospitality, as he will certainly return to Rome.

Johnstown in New York state had a flood a short time ago in which about 18 persons were drowned and much property was destroyed. It is singular that two places of similar names should have such terrible visitations within so short a time.

Since the arrest of Sullivan upon orders by the Governor of Mississippi, it will be of interest to know what the law is against prize fighting in that state: An act of 1882 imposes a penalty not exceeding $1,000 nor less than $500, or imprisonment for 12 months, or both, for prize fighting. Aiders and abettors are subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 or imprisonment for six months, or both.

A new danger threatens the farmers of Berks county. Many of them have stored in their barns the mouldy, damp hay which could not be cured because of the frequent and recent rains, and this now emits a fearful heat, threatening spontaneous combustion. The barn on the farm of Jacob Herbine, in Oley township, was destroyed, with its contents, from this very cause, entailing a loss of $5,000.

What has become of Blaine? He is not being heard from at all any more, although he holds the highest place in President Harrisons cabinet. What has become of the magnetic man from Maine, who for the last dozen years made more noise and called up more huzzas from the Republican ranks than any half dozen leaders in the party? Has James G. been extinguished? Has some one put a bushel over his light?

The trouble at Carnegie's works, last week, took a serious aspect. The hands were on a strike and with the backing of the women, took possession of the entrances to the works and would allow no one to go in. A considerable force of policemen were sent to the spot to preserve order, but some, after getting there resigned and others left. The cause of the trouble is a reduction in the scale of wages. Carnegie had promised higher wages in case a high tariff was maintained and the men are not prepared to accept a lowering of wages instead.

Matters are going to an extreme in Hayti, for Legitime is arming women and placing them in the ranks.

The women serving in the ranks of his troops can readily be picked out by a close observer, as their faces do not possess the hardened features of men. They dress in male attire and appear to stand the hardships well. They are said to be all young girls and many of them mistresses of soldiers.

They may be able to hold their own in a battle of tongues, the REPORTER would think.

John Wanamaker, the merchant postmaster general, has yielded to the beguilments of politics and now aims to be a United States Senator. He covets the seat now occupied by Don Cameron. In alliance with him to secure it is Senator Quay and the acute coterie of political bosses who make Philadelphia their habitat. Mr. Cameron's seat will be vacant on the 4th of March, 1891. The legislature to choose the senator will be elected one year from next fall. The power of Cameron has always been centered in Philadelphia, which sends to the legislature a representation, numerically, at least, impressive.

The talk of Hastings for Governor is now stronger than ever, and his nomination seems likely. The Johnstown flood washed considerable popularity into the net of our friend, and he is on a fair way to scoop in the Governorship. Well, he's a clever gentleman, and the REPORTER years ago predicted distinction in store for him.

But, while we are in this business we insist on Col. Spangler to go on the ticket for lieutenant governor, on account of the dam disaster and the services he subsequently rendered.

The Johnstown flood was a mighty big thing, but we predict that Dan and Jack have not yet reached their high water mark.

Solid Sense on Prohibition.

Francis Murphy, the apostle of total abstinence by moral suasion rather than by prohibitory laws, has no tears to shed over the defeat of prohibition in this and other States, but rather regards it as encouragement to practical reformers. "The death knell of prohibition is sounded," he says, adding that it "is phariseeism, fraud and hypocrisy." This is a little strong. We rather regard it as a delusion of well meaning men who have little knowledge of the world and its ways, although there is a class of prohibitionists undoubtedly amenable to Mr. Murphy's caustic description. Here is good sense from Francis:

"The attempt to bring the church and State together again. The people will not permit it. When preachers band themselves together to get the legislature to enact laws to regulate the morals of people they are going counter to the will of God. The sale of whisky must be restricted, and the man who applies for a license must be known to be respectable and trustworthy before he is permitted to sell liquor. In truth, the liquor traffic should be in the hands of good men. It sounds paradoxical to say this, but I mean it. A man of judgment and with the right spirit, standing behind a bar, will refuse to sell to a man who is an habitual drunkard. Statutory laws do not stop the sale of whisky, and the best thing that can be done is to regulate and mitigate the evil in a legitimate way. In Maine, whisky is sold in every town. Of course prohibition works splendidly in Maine, because the people there know that they can get whisky whenever they desire it. They are content with the fraud that is going on. The law is a dead letter."

Mr. Murphy was long a resident of Maine and knows whereof he speaks as to the use and sale of intoxicants in that State, and besides that he has no motive to deceive any one, while his zeal in the cause of temperance cannot be questioned.

The prediction has been made by several eminent geologists who have made a study of the oil deposits of Pennsylvania that all the oil field of this state will be exhausted in a comparatively few years. In an interview, Professor J. P. Lesley, of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, expressed himself as entirely in accord with this prediction.

Professor Lesley has based his prediction upon the oil statistics of the geological survey of Pennsylvania, which show an unmistakable decline in the natural production of oil. Not only do they exhibit the approaching extinction of this great industry, but the immense increase in the quantity of shipments is draining the oil fields to the very dregs.

Professor Heilprin, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, an eminent palaeontologist and geologist, does not coincide with Professor Lesley's views. In an interview, Professor Heilprin said: 'In my opinion, we cannot rely on the present statistics as a proof positive that all our oil fields will soon be exhausted, either in five, ten, twenty, or fifty years, or longer still. While the approaching exhaustion of many fields has surprised the various geologists and oil speculators, they have also been surprised at the great number of very productive fields which have been and are now being opened from time to time. So where one oil area is being exhausted another springs up to supply the want.

"We are not yet sufficiently conversant with the conditions that make up an oil field as to designate with any degree of accuracy at what time they will become extinct.

An associated press dispatch from Pittsburg says that one hundred Pinkerton men, armed with Springfield rifles arrived there Friday morning from Philadelphia and were taken to the Homestead bessemer steel works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., at Homestead, Pa. They will be placed about the mill property to protect it and the workmen from the strikers. It will be noticed that while the glorious tariff compels the American workingman to buy in the "home market," it does not prevent the monopolistic employer from indulging in free trade so far as the employment of hands is concerned. In other words, when the wage worker refuses to toil for the compensation as fixed by the protected manufacturers, the latter seeks employes elsewhere, assisted by Pinkerton detectives and their trusty Winchesters.

It appears that Colonel Quay's candidate for governor, Senator Delamater, is to be opposed by Adjutant General Hastings who is being pushed to the front by C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg. General Hastings is represented as saying, however, that he is not a candidate.

Nothing but violent rain and thunder storms from all parts of the country reported the past few days, from east and west.

There are some thousands of males in the country entitled to vote, says the New York Evening Post, who would rather be the victor in Monday's prize fight than be President of the United States. In fact, the honors of the Presidency are of small concern in their view compared with those that adorn the brow of John L. Sullivan. Of course every exhibition of this kind, where the fighting is real and not a sham, and where money is staked on the result, makes an appetite for more. Yet there has been a sensible decline in the public interest in these brutal displays since the great Heenan-Sayers fight, which enlisted the attention of statesmen in England and of society in both countries. Although crowds went to bulletin boards last evening, they were small as compared with those who struggled for the first news of that greater battle. Although Boston "went wild" yesterday, it was a lower Boston than that which bought the "extras" that told how Sayers was knocked around the ring like a wooden image, receiving little more harm than a billet of hickory under like treatment, until finally he closed both of Heenan's eyes and finished him off. The interest in the Sullivan-Kilrain engagement ran in a lower stratum decidedly. It is not to be supposed that any match, national or international, would now engage the thoughts of educated persons, unless the battle were fought in their immediate neighborhood. Moreover, it is quite certain that no such efforts would have been made by the public authorities in the South a quarter of a century ago, to prevent the fight, as were made by the Governor of Mississippi. He seems to have done his whole duty, If the Sheriff of Marion county disobeyed his orders, it is to hoped that he will be punished according to the measure of the law. The press report says that this functionary put his head inside the ring, and said peace, but finding, like Patrick Henry, that there was no peace, immediately retired.

A Flexible Stone.

What is described as a geological curiosity is in the office of the acting chief clerk of the United States War Department, Washington. It is a piece of stone weighing about 1 pound, 13 inches in length, 2½ inches in width, and ½ inch thick. There is no doubt about its being a genuine stone, but it nevertheless possesses the flexibility of a piece of India rubber. When taken in the hand and shaken in the direction of its flat surfaces, it will bend backward and forward with a dull sound. The movement is more of a laxity in the adhesion, apparently, than an elasticity. When held horizontally by one end, the other will drop and remain in that position. With the two ends supported on rests, the free center can be pressed ½ inch below the middle line. With one end held firmly on the desk, the other end can be bent upward over 1 inch. The movement is not confined to the one direction—in the place of the flat surfaces—but the entire stone seems to be constructed on the principle of a universal joint, with a movement perceptable in all directions under pressure. This is what is known as itacolumite, or elastic sandstone. It is stated that a whole mountain of it exists in Southern Nevada, a short distance east of Death valley. It is found in California, Georgia and other localities in the United States.

One of these stones can be seen also in the museum of the Lewisburg University where the editor has seen and handled it.

Ex Senator Wallace was interviewed the other day at Atlantic City. He said he had no intention to again enter political life. "It doesn't pay," was his plaint. "Moreover," he added, "the man in public life at Washington who seriously devotes his energies to the real questions which involve statesmanship acquires not fame or laudation, but simply abuse. There is no inducement in public life to a man of energy and ambition. I would rather," he said, "for the real good I could do my State, represent the district in which I live in the legislature of any State than to be a member of the United States senate." The people of Clearfield should act on this hint.

Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, means business. Arrangements for the prosecution of all persons and corporations connected in any way with the late Sullivan-Kilrain fight are progressing and a big affair it will prove to be. Sheriff Cowart, who witnessed the fight, and Mr. Rich, of Richburg, are likely to be participants, as well as other prominent parties in New Orleans and elsewhere. The governor does not doubt that he will eventually get the principals, Sullivan or Kilrain, together with the gangs, or some of them.

A bullet was fired at the emperor of Brazil the other day, which missed and the assassin was arrested.

Our Monopoly Combines.

While the people have a genera knowledge of the growth of monopoly trusts, says the Philad. *Times*, they will be startled to learn the power of some of these combines as officially exhibited to the New York Stock Exchange. Being required by the Board to furnish the amount of their certificates, the following varied trusts have made these returns:

Name of Trust.	Certificates.	Capital.
Lead	830,188	$83,018,800
Sugar	498,565	49,856,500
Cotton Oil	421,852	42,185,200
Dist'rs and Cattle F'drs'	307,266	30,726,600
American Cattle	133,961	13,396,-00
Total	2,191,832	$219,183,200

The parent trust of all, the Standard Oil Company, sells no certificates on the Stock Board, and makes no returns. But the foregoing figures will astound the public when it is remembered that every one of the trusts named deals in the common necessaries of life.

Every one of these trusts is capitalized at from double to treble the capital actually invested, and it is intended to make them pay large dividends upon the inflated capital at the cost of consumers. How long will the people submit? Can any doubt that the reckoning will come, and that it will come with the whirlwind in the near future.

Chicago, by the annexation of Hyde Park, Lake View, Jefferson and Cicero, previously suburbs of Chicago, has become territorially the largest city in the Union. It now covers an area of 150 square miles, and with this annexation, has a population of about 1,100,000, which makes it in population the third if not the second city in the United States. Philadelphia claims a population of 1,200,000; and if this is a correct estimate, as is probably the fact, then Chicago must, for the present at least, be content with being the third instead of the fourth city in the Union, and in this respect with having changed places with Brooklyn, whose population is set down at about 900,000. The growth of Chicago within the last fifty years is a marvelous development in the history of cities. Its present territorial area admits of a vast increase in population; and in the next fifty years the population will probably be more than doubled. A country that can, in a comparatively short time, produce such great cities as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Brooklyn, has in it the elements of great industrial and commercial thrift. Cities in this country, more than in Europe, are the product of purely natural causes.

Liberty county, Ga., is greatly excited over the proceedings of a man calling himself Dupont Bell, who claims to be the New Messiah. He has succeeded in working the negroes of that section up to such a point that the white people are afraid of serious trouble. The negroes kneel before him and struggle with each other for the privilege of kissing his feet. He has told them that the Judgment Day will be here August 16. On the eagerly-looked-for 16th every white man will be turned black and every black man will become white. His schemes for raising money are varied and peculiar. The last effort of his genius was to declare that he had sent to his august Father for a consignment of wings which the negroes will need on and after the 16th of August. There was a corner on wings when his requisition reached heaven, and the Almighty was only able to send him 360 pairs. These, he claimed, would be delivered on the Judgment Day, and in the meantime he would sell them at $5 a pair. Every pair has been bought and paid for, and now the lucky ones are practicing the flying motions.

A. D. 1889 might properly be designated as the year of heavy rains, water spouts, cloudbursts and floods. There is certainly no year within the recollection of this generation in which these phenomena of nature so much abounded as in the present year, and it is only half over. Taking it from last September, Centre county and this state, have had copious rains all the time. From last September on it rained almost every day for ten weeks, with only an occasional off day and a peep of sunshine. Since January we have had showers about every few days up to this writing. In the last five weeks the aqueous precipitation from the clouds was not confined to showers, but assumed the forms of cloudbursts and waterspouts. With all this outpour the reservoirs in the clouds seem to have as large a supply yet as ever.

The meteorologist, weather wise and such as are other wise, might theorize upon all this extraordinary wetness and find whether there might possibly be a leak somewhere.

Gov. Beaver is getting a good round of scolding on account of the Johnstown relief fund.

A Bismarckian Measure.

Mention has been made of Bismarck's favorite plan for abolishing pauperism in the German empire. The plan is downright state socialism, pure and simple. It originates with Bismarck himself, however, and not with some poor, half starved, long haired creature, out at elbows and hunted of men, and that makes all the difference in the world.

The chancellor's system for abolishing the poor consists of three different laws, the last of which has passed the reichstag.

In 1883 a law was enacted providing for the insurance of the workingman against sickness. During health a small sum, amounting to 1½ or 2 per cent. of his wages, is required by law to be paid into the sick fund. His employer is obliged to pay one-third of the sum. During illness the workingman receives half pay for a term not exceeding thirteen weeks. If he goes to the hospital his family receive half his allowance.

The next step on the road to state socialism was an accident insurance law, enacted in 1884. Its operation extends to sailors, tillers of the soil and to workmen in the building trades. Employers must pay all of the guarantee fund in accident insurance. The workman who is entirely disabled by accident receives as a pension two-thirds of his regular pay and a proportional sum for partial disablement. If he is killed his widow receives as pension 20 per cent. of his wages and each child 15 per cent., up to 60 per cent., which is the limit. A man's fellow workmen are the jury to pass on the amount of injury he has received. It will have a tendency to make employers careful of those in their hire.

The third and last law is the old age insurance act. It goes into operation in 1891. Under its provisions all Germans, male and female, above 16 years old, who work for wages, must pay regularly into a state insurance fund to take care of them when they are too old to labor or become invalid. Employers pay half the sum required for this fund and employes half. The payments are very small, being from 3 to 7½ cents a week. From these insignificant sums will be secured pensions ranging from $15 to $91. The state adds in each case $10 a year to the pension. The government pays the insurance of men while they are in military service.

In a free republic, where working people get good wages, why can they not do for themselves what Bismarck and the government are doing for the laboring classes in Germany?

Foreigners in America.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

It is clearly evident that national sentiment is opposed to the naturalization of foreigners by the loose and speedy methods which now prevail. It is the firm conviction of the people of the Union that a long term of residence in this country must be required before the alien born can be fully clothed with the garb of American citizenship. Time must be given to develop a patriotic spirit in the man that knocks at our doors for admission into the national household; there must be no Irish-Americans, no German-Americans, no British-Americans, no Swedish-Americans, but plain, simple, every day Americans.

It must arouse the anger of every true son of the nation to witness the horde of aliens—aliens to the very spirit of our institutions—who crowd our shores year after year, eager to wrest from America sufficient wealth to enable them to return to their respective climes, and there end their days enwrapped in their native flag. To such as these our laws will not long extend a welcome. We have tasted the bitter fruits of indiscriminate immigration, and the country is ripe for a policy of restriction. Those who will be welcomed will be those only who fuse with the American spirit; who burn their native bridges behind them when they come upon American soil.

In New York city there are 215 good class hotels. They accommodate ordinarily 40,000 persons. If crowded they can stow away 75,000. The boarding and lodging houses of the city can accommodate twice as many more. These facts are urged in favor of New York as the site of the American world's fair in 1892. Buildings can be erected in one of the parks, it is said, and New York has never had a great international exposition as yet.

Dr. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell university, lays before the country the plan of a gigantic university at Washington, which should stand at the head of high education in this country and be on a level with Oxford and Cambridge and the great German universities, yet different from them. The faculty would be a board of trustees and examiners, who would encourage original research. They would examine scholars in different departments of education and then give them money to support them while they devoted themselves entirely to investigation in their separate branches. Several million dollars will be required for Dr. White's project.

The late Mr. Lick left $160,000 to build an Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. The spacious and beautiful edifice for this purpose is now nearly completed. It is 80 feet wide and 195 feet deep.

Professor Carl Vignal claims to be the inventor of an air ship which can be successfully driven and steered by means of a screw propeller.

The Tammany Hall organization is a century old this summer.

Horseback Riding for Health.

Dr. David N. Patterson contributes to the July Outing a paper on horseback riding which has some points of real interest. He says that for both men and women who are closely confined indoors by sedentary pursuits there is no form of exercise which imparts tone and energy to the whole physical system and at the same time gives such a wide range of mental enjoyment as horseback riding.

A rider must have a genuine affection for his horse. From horse to rider in this case flows a steady current of fine magnetism. "The horse is a regular battery for the generation of animal electricity." A horse must be comfortably saddled and bridled; his nervous, sensitive mouth must be at ease. His rider's weight must be adapted to him. Dr. Patterson remarks:

With these few suggestions properly attended to, together with such others as may be prompted by experience, a five or ten mile ride on a clear summer morning cannot fail to prove an inestimable blessing.

For invalids, too, horseback riding is invaluable. It will bring rest and healing to the anxious, the overtaxed and broken down. It often cures consumption in the earlier stages. If you are getting too fat, the good daily shaking up will bring your weight down. If you are too thin, and nerveless and declining, it will tone you up and make your muscles firm and plump. If you suffer from insomnia, it will make you sleep. If you have dyspepsia, a ten mile ride will make you feel as if you could eat nails.

Best of all, it takes you into the sweet, open country. Finally:

That horseback riding is conducive to the elevation of good morals and the development of the "small, sweet courtesies of life" is evident to even the most casual observer. The exercise imparts a healthy tone of mind and spirit, together with a manliness and simplicity of manners. It is very rare to find a good horseman who is churlish and lacking in that delicate and instinctive appreciation of the feelings of others.

Tenement House Life.

The population of New York city is now over 1,500,000. Of this great mass of people nearly 1,100,000 live in tenement houses. A tenement house is classed as one that contains over twenty inhabitants. Of the 400,000 who live outside the tenement houses, by far the larger part live in boarding houses and in the high class flats and apartments that are not classed with the tenement houses. Subtracting these, there remains only a very small number of families indeed who occupy a house to themselves. Rents and real estate are so high one must be almost a millionaire to have a whole house.

In the tenement buildings dens have been found in which human beings live twenty-two in a room. This is especially true of the Italian quarter. In several of the streets of the east side of the city it is literally and absolutely impossible to pass along the sidewalks early in the summer evening without pushing children and women aside. Human beings are packed together even on the sidewalks. A reeking smell strikes the nostrils as one passes the corners of these streets.

As New York city is already, so the other large cities of the Union are becoming with respect to the tenement system. Murder, death, crime, suicide and pestilence have their feeding ground and breeding places here. Not a day passes but some desperate deed is recorded. Even in several of the smaller cities it is dangerous to pass along certain streets in the evening unaccompanied by a policeman. These streets are always the ones on which the pestilential tenement house is situated. If the railway companies and philanthropists could only devise some plan of thinning out these seething masses of humanity and breaking up the hotbeds of crime, what a blessing to civilization it would be.

Several large parties of American school teachers, numbering nearly a thousand women and men, are in Europe this summer enjoying their vacation. They are from all parts of the Union, south as well as north and west. The good wishes of millions of their fellow countrymen, large and small, go with them. They have earned their vacation bravely and well, and the millions hope they will come back to school full of fresh, electric life and new ideas. For the hope of the country rests with the teachers. And we are glad America pays her teachers well enough for them to take this little outing over seas.

The Boston Herald believes that the time is very near when the steam railroad companies will build electric car tracks two or three miles out into the country from their suburban stations. These will enable working people to scatter out of the tenement houses into the country along the lines of the electric street cars. They can reach the station by the electric car, and the city and their work by the steam car.

More laurels for America. Buffalo Bill has been engaged by the French government to teach 100 officers of cavalry to ride American style. Col. Cody is about the most graceful horseback rider alive.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

How to Make Friends.

"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." Prov, 18: 24.

ABOUT the sacred and divine art of making and keeping friends I speak a subject on which I never heard of any one preaching—and yet God thought it of enough importance to put it in the middle of the Bible, these writings of Solomon, bounded on one side by the popular Psalms of David, and on the other by the writings of Isaiah, the greatest of the prophets. It seems all a matter of haphazard how many friends we have, or whether we have any friends at all, but there is nothing accidental about it. There is a law which governs the accretion and dispersion of friendships. They did not "just happen so" any more than the tides just happen to rise or fall, or the sun just happens to rise or set. It is a science, an art,

A GOD-GIVEN REGULATION.

Tell me how friendly you are to others, and I will tell you how friendly others are to you. I do not say you will not have enemies; indeed, the best way to get ardent friends is to have ardent enemies, if you get their enmity in doing the right thing. Good men and women will always have enemies, because their goodness is a perpetual rebuke to evil; but this antagonism of foes will make more intense the love of your adherents. Your friends will gather closer around you because of the attacks of your assailants. The more your enemies abuse you the better your coadjutors will think of you. The best friends we ever had appeared at some juncture when we were especially bombarded. There have been times in my life when unjust assault multiplied my friends, as near as I could calculate, about fifty a minute. You are bound to some people by many cords that neither time nor eternity can break, and I will warrant that many of those cords were twisted by hands malevolent. Human nature was shipwrecked about fifty-nine centuries ago, the captain of that craft, one Adam, and his first mate, running the famous cargo aground on a snag in the River Hiddekel; but there was at least

ONE GOOD TRAIT

of human nature that waded safely ashore from that shipwreck, and that is the disposition to take the part of those unfairly dealt with. When it is thoroughly demonstrated that some one is being persecuted, although at the start slanderous tongues were busy enough, defenders finally gather around as thick as honey bees on a trellis of bruised honeysuckle. If, when set upon by the furies, you can have grace enough to keep your mouth shut, and preserve your equipoise, and let others fight your battles, you will find yourself after awhile with a whole cordon of allies. Had not the world given to Christ on His arrival at Palestine a very cold shoulder, there would not have been one-half as many angels chanting glory out of the hymn-books of the sky, bound in black lids of midnight. Had it not been for the heavy and jagged and torturous Cross, Christ would not have been the admired and loved of more people than any being who ever touched foot on either the eastern or western hemisphere. Instead, therefore, of giving up in despair because you have enemies, rejoice in the fact that they rally for you the most helpful and enthusiastic admirers. In other wards. there is no virulence that can hinder my text from coming true: "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly."

It is my ambition to project especially upon the young a thought that may benignly shape their destiny for the here and the hereafter. Before you show yourself friendly, you must be friendly. I do not recommend a

DRAMATIZED GENIALITY.

There is such a thing as pretending to be *en rapport* with others, when we are their dire destructants, and talk against them, and wish them calamity. Judas covered up his treachery by a resounding kiss, and caresses may be demoniacal. Better the mythological Cerberus, the three-headed dog of hell, barking at us, than the wolf in sheep's clothing, its brindled hide covered up by deceptive wool, and its deathful howl cadenced into an innocent bleating. Disraeli writes of Lord Manfred, who, after committing many outrages upon the people, seemed suddenly to become friendly, and invited them to a banquet. After most of the courses of food had been served he blew a horn, which was in those times a signal for the servants to bring on the dessert, but in this case it was the signal for assassins to enter and slay the guests. His pretended friendliness was acruel fraud; and there are now people whose smile is a falsehood. Before you begin to show yourself friendly

YOU MUST BE FRIENDLY.

Get your heart right with God and man, and this grace will become easy. You may by your own resolution get your nature into a semblance of this virtue, but the grace of God can sublimely lift you into it. Sailing on the River Thames two vessels ran aground. The owners of one got one hundred horses, and pulled on the grounded ship, and pulled it to pieces. The owners of the other grounded vessel waited till the tides came in, and easily floated the ship out of all trouble. So, we may pull and haul at our grounded human nature, and try to get it into better condition; but there is nothing like the oceanic tides of God's uplifting grace to hoist us into the kindliness I am eulogizing. If, when under the flash of the Holy Ghost, we see our own foibles and defects and depravities, we will be very lenient, and very easy with others. We will look into their characters for things commendatory and not damnatory. If you would rub your own eye a little more vigorously you would find a mote in it, the extraction of which would keep you so busy you would not have much time to shoulder your broadaxe, and go forth to split up the beam in your neighbor's eye. In a Christian spirit keep on exploring the characters of those you meet, and I am sure you will find something in them fit for

A FOUNDATION OF FRIENDLINESS.

You invite me to come to your country-seat, and spend a few days. Thank you! I arrive about noon of a beautiful summer day. What do you do? As soon as I arrive you take me out under the shadow of the great elms. You take me down to the artificial lake, the spotted trout floating in and out among the white pillars of the pond-lilies. You take me to the stalls and kennels where you keep your fine stock, and here are the Durham cattle and the Gordon setters: and the high-stepping steeds, by pawing and neighing, the only language they can speak, asking for harness or saddle, and a short turn down the road. Then we go back to the house, and you get me in the right light, and show me the Kensetts and Bierstadts on the wall, and take me into the music room, and show me the bird-cages, the canaries in the bay-window answering the robins in the tree-tops. Thank you! I never enjoyed myself more in the same length of time. Now, why do we not do so with

THE CHARACTERS OF OTHERS,

and show the bloom and the music and the bright fountains? No. We say, come along, and let me show you that man's character. Here is a green-scummed frog-pond, and there's a filthy cellar, and I guess under that hedge there must be a black snake. Come, and let us for an hour or two regale ourselves with the nuisances. Oh, my friends, better cover up the faults, and extol the virtues, and this habit once established of universal friendliness will become as easy as it is this morning for a syringa to flood the air with sweetness, as easy as it will be further on in the season for a quail to whistle up from the grass. When we hear something bad about somebody whom we always supposed to be good, take out your leadpencil, and say; "Let me see! Before I accept that baleful story against that man's character, I will take off from it twenty-five per cent. for the habit of exaggeration which belongs to the man who first told the story; then I will take off twenty-five per cent. for the additions which the spirit of gossip in every community has put upon the original story; then I will take off twenty-five per cent. from the fact that the man may have been put into circumstances of overpowering temptation. So I have taken off seventy-five per cent. But I have not heard his side of the story at all, and for that reason I take off the remaining twenty-five per cent." Excuse me, sir, but I don't believe a word of it.

But here comes in

A DEFECTIVE MAXIM,

so often quoted: "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." Look at all the smoke for years around Jenner, the introducer of vaccination, and the smoke around Columbus, the discoverer; and the smoke around Martin Luther, and Savonarolo, and Galileo, and Paul, and John, and Christ, and tell me where was the fire! That is one of the Satanic arts to make smoke without fire. Slander, like the world, may be made out of nothing. If the Christian, fair minded, common-sensical spirit in regard to others predominated in the world we should have the millennium in about six weeks, for would not that be lamb and lion, cow and leopard lying down together? Nothing but the grace of God can ever put us into such a habit of mind and heart as that. The tendency is in the opposite direction. This is

THE WAY THE WORLD TALKS:

I put my name on the back of a man's note, and I had to pay it, and I will never again put my name on the back of any man's note. I gave a beggar ten cents, and five minutes after I saw him entering a liquor store to spend it. I will never again give a cent to a beggar. I helped that young man start in business, and lo, after a while, he came and opened a store almost next door to me, and stole my customers. I will never again help a young man start in business. I trusted in what my neighbor promised to do, and he broke his word, and the Psalmist was right before he corrected himself, for "all men are liars." So men become suspicious and saturnine and selfish, and at every additional wrong done them they put another layer on the wall of their exclusiveness, and another bolt to the door that shuts them out from sympathy with the world. They get cheated out of a thousand dollars, or misrepresented, or dissappointed, or betrayed, and higher goes the wall, and faster goes another bolt, not realizing that while they lock others out, they lock themselves in; and some day they will wake up to find themselves imprisoned in

A DASTARDLY HABIT.

No friends to others, others are no friends to them. There's an island halfway between England, Scotland, and Ireland called the Isle of Man, and the seas dash against all sides of it, and I am told there is no more lovely place than that Isle of Man; but when a man becomes insular in his disposition, and cuts himself off from the main land of the world's sympathies, he is despicable, and all around him is an Atlantic ocean of selfishness. Behold that Isle of Man!

Now, supposing that you have, by a divine regeneration, got right toward God and humanity, and you start out to practice my text. "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." Fulfil this by all forms of

APPROPRIATE SALUTATION.

Have you noticed that the head is so poised that the easiest thing on earth is to give a nod of recognition? To swing the head from side to side, as when it is wagged in derision, is unnatural and unpleasant; to throw it back, invites vertigo; but to drop the chin in greeting is accompanied with so little exertion that all day long, and every day, you might practice it without the least semblance of fatigue. So, also, the structure of the hand indicates handshaking; the knuckles not made so that the fingers can turn out, but so made that the fingers can turn in, as in clasping hands; and the thumb divided from and set aloof from the fingers, so that while the fingers take your neighbor's hand on one side, the thumb takes it on the other, and, pressed together, all the faculties of the hand give emphasis to the salutation. Five sermons in every healthy hand urge us to handshaking.

Besides this, every day when you start out, load yourself up with

KIND THOUGHTS,

kind words, kind expressions, and kind greetings. When a man or woman does well, tell him so, tell her so. If you meet someone who is improved in health and it is demonstrated in girth and color, say: "How well you look!" But if, on the other hand, under the wear and tear of life he appears pale and exhausted, do not introduce sanitary subjects, or say anything at all about physical condition. In the case of improved health, you have by your words given another impulse towards the robust and the jocund; while in the case of the failing health you have arrested the decline by your silence, by which he concludes; "If I were really so badly off he would have said something about it." We are all, especially those of a nervous temperament, susceptible to kind words and

DISCOURAGING WORDS

Form a conspiracy against us, and let ten men meet us at certain points on our way over to business, and let each one say "How sick you look!" though we should start out well, after meeting the first and hearing his depressing salute, we would begin to examine our symptoms. After meeting the second gloomy accosting, we would conclude we did not feel quite as well as usual. After meeting the third, our sensations would be dreadful, and after meeting the fourth, unless we suspected a conspiracy, we would go home and go to bed, and the other six pessimists would be a useless surplus of discouragement. My dear sir, my dear madam, what do you mean by going about this world with disheartenments? Is not the supply of gloom and trouble and misfortune enough to meet the demand without your running a factory of pins and spikes? Why should you plant black and blue in the world when God so seldom plants them? Plenty of scarlet colors, plenty of yellow, plenty of green, plenty of pink, but very seldom a plant black or blue. I never saw a black flower, and there's only here and there a blue-bell or a violet; but the blue is for the most part reserved for the sky, and we have to look up to see that, and when we look up, no color can do us harm. Why not plant along the paths of others the brightness instead of the glooms?

DO NOT PROPHESY MISFORTUNE.

If you must be a prophet at all, be an Ezekiel, and not a Jeremiah. In ancient times prophets who foretold evil were doing right, for they were divinely directed; but the prophets of evil in our time are generally false prophets. Some of our weather-wise people are prophesying we shall have a summer of unparalleled scorch. It will not be that at all. I think we are going to have a summer of great harvest and universal health; at any rate I know as much about it as they do. Last fall all the weather prophets agreed in saying that we should have a winter of extraordinary severity, blizzard on the heels of blizzard. It was the mildest winter I ever remember to have passed. Indeed, the autumn and the spring almost shoved winter out of the procession. Real troubles have no heralds running ahead of their sombre chariots, and no one has any authority in our time to announce their coming. Load yourself up with helpful words and deeds. The hymn once sung in our churches is unfit to be sung, for it says:

We should suspect some danger near,
Where we possess delight.

In other words, manage to keep miserable all the time. The old song sung at the pianos a quarter of a century ago was right: "Kind words can never die." Such kind words have their nests in kind hearts, and when they are hatched out and take wing, they circle round in flights that never cease, and sportman's gun cannot shoot them, and storms cannot ruffle their wings, and when they cease flight in these lower skies of earth they sweep around amid the higher altitudes of heaven.

At Baltimore a few days ago I talked into

A PHONOGRAPH.

The cylinder containing the words was sent on to Washington, and the next day that cylinder from another phonograph instrument, when turned, gave back to me the very words I had uttered the day before, and with the same intonations. Scold into a phonograph, and it will scold back. Pour mild words into a phonograph, and it will return the gentleness. Society and the world and the Church are phonographs. Give them acerbity, and rough treatment, and acerbity and rough treatment you will get back. Give them practical friendliness, and they will give back practical friendliness. A father asked his little daughter; "Mary, why is it that everybody loves you?" She answered: "I don't know, unless it is because I love everybody." "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." We want something like that spirit of

SACRIFICE FOR OTHERS

which was seen in the English channel, where in a storm a boat containing three men was upset, and all three were in the water struggling for their lives. A boat came to their relief, and a rope was thrown to one of them, and he refused to take it, saying: "First fling it to Tom; he is just ready to go down. I can last some time longer." A man like that, be he sailor or landsman, be he in upper ranks of society or lower ranks, will always have plenty of friends. What is true manward is true Godward. We must be the friends of God if we want Him to be our friend. We cannot treat Christ badly all our lives and expect Him to treat us lovingly, I was reading of a sea fight, in which Lord Nelson captured a French officer, and when the French officer offered Lord Nelson his hand, Nelson replied, "First give me your sword, and then give me your hand." Surrender of our resistance to God must precede God's offer of pardon to us. Repentance before forgiveness. You must give up your rebellious sword before you can get a grasp of the divine hand.

Oh, what a glorious state of things to have

THE FRIENDSHIP OF GOD!

Why, we could afford to have all the world against us and all other worlds against us if we had God for us. He could in a minute blot out this universe, and in another minute make a better universe. I have no idea that God tried hard when He made all things. The most brilliant thing known to us is light, and for the creation of that He only used a word of command. As out of a flint a frontiersman strikes a spark, so out of one word God struck the noonday sun. For the making of the present universe I do not read that God lifted so much as a finger. The Bible frequently speaks of God's hand, and God's arm, and God's shoulder, and God's foot; then suppose He should put hand and arm and shoulder and foot to utmost tension, what could he not make? That God, of such demonstrated and undemonstrated strength, you may have for your present and everlasting friend, not a stately and reticent friend, hard to get at, but as approachable as a country mansion on a summer day when all the doors and windows are wide open. Christ said: "I am the door." And He is a wide door, a high door, a palace door, an always open door.

My four-year-old child got hurt and did not cry until hours after, when her mother came home, and then she burst into weeping, and some of the domestics, not understanding human nature, said to her: "Why did you not cry before?" She answered: "There was no one to cry to." Now I have to tell you that while human sympathy may be absent, divine sympathy is always accessible. Give God your love, and get His love; your service and secure His help; your repentance, and have His pardon. God a friend? Why, that means all your wounds medicated, all your sorrows soothed, and if some sudden catastrophe should hurl you out of earth it would only hurl you into heaven.

IF GOD IS YOUR FRIEND,

you cannot go out of the world too quickly or suddenly, so far as your own happiness is concerned. There were two Christians last Tuesday who entered heaven, the one was standing at a window in perfect health watching a shower and the lightning instantly slew him; but the lightning did not flash down the sky as swiftly as his spirit flashed upward. The Christian man who died on the same day next door had been for a year or two failing in health, and for the last three months had suffered from a disease that made the nights sleepless and the days an anguhis. Do you not really think that the case of the one who went instantly was more desirable than the one who entered the shining gate through a long lane of insomnia and congestion? In the one case it was like your standing wearily at a door, knocking and waiting, and wondering if it will ever open, and knocking and waiting again, while in the other case it was a swinging open of the door at the first touch of your knuckle. Give your friendship to God, and have God's friendship for you and even the worst accident will be a victory.

How refreshing is human friendship; and true friends, what priceless treasures! When sickness comes, and trouble comes, and death comes, we send for our friends first of all, and their appearance in our doorway in any crisis is reinforcement, and when they have entered, we say: "Now it is all right!" Oh, what would we do without personal friends, business friends, family friends? But we want something

MIGHTIER THAN HUMAN FRIENDSHIP

in the great exigencies. When Jonathan Edwards in his final hour had given the last good-by to all his earthly friends, he turned on his pillow and closed his eyes, confidently saying: "Now where is Jesus of Nazareth, my true and never-failing friend?" Yes, I admire human friendship as seen in the case of David and Jonathan, of Paul and Onesiphorus, of Herder and Goethe, of Goldsmith and Reynolds, of Beaumont and Fletcher, of Cowley and Harvey, of Erasmus and Thomas More, of Lessing and Mendelssohn, of Lady Churchill and Princess Anne, of Orestes and Pylades, each requesting that himself might take the point of the dagger, so the other might be spared; of Epaminondas and Pelopidas, who locked their shields in battle, determined to die together; but the grandest, the mightiest,

THE TENDEREST, FRIENDSHIP

in all the universe is the friendship between Jesus Christ and a believing soul. Yet after all I have said I feel I have only done what James Marshall, the miner, did in 1848 in California, before its gold mines were known. He reached in and put upon the table of his employer, Capt. Jutton, a thimbleful of gold dust. "Where did you get that?" said his employer. The reply was: "I got it this morning from a mill race from which the water had been drawn off." But that gold dust, which could have been taken up between the finger and the thumb, was the prophesy and specimen that revealed California's wealth to all nations. And to-day I have only to put before you a specimen of the value of divine friendship, only a thimbleful of mines inexhaustable and infinite, though all time and all eternity go on with the exploration.

An Unknown Hero.

Deep down in a mine in Wardley Colliery, Newcastle, England, there is a brave boy who deserves to be called a hero. In a situation of sudden peril he used precautions whith prevented a dreadful explosion, simply by behaving with courage and presence of mind.

He noticed that his lamp flared up—a sure sign of the presence of dangerous gas. Had he hastily rushed away, his light might have burst through the wire gauze which surrounds a miner's lamp, and setting fire to the gas, caused a heart-rending accident.

The lad did nothing so silly. When questioned by the superintendent as to how he had found out that there was gas in the neighborhood where he was at work, he replied, "Because my lamp flared."

"And what did you do then?" asked the gentleman.

"I took my picker, and pulled down the wick, but the lamp still flared."

"Well, my boy, how did you manage then?"

"Why, I put the lamp inside my jacket, and covered it up tight, and the lamp went out."

Of course the lamp would not burn without air. To think of the right thing to do, and then promptly do it, boys, that is what makes the difference between a common man and a hero. This little fellow, whose name is not mentioned—Mick, or Ted, or Jack—has in him the making of a grand man, cool, resolute and clever.

Fortunately an overseer was near him, who, when he heard from the lad about his lamp, went bravely through the gas in total darkness and set open a door, the closing of which had forced the gas into the mainways of the mine.

All honor to them both!

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY JULY 21, 1889.

Samuel the Reformer.

LESSON TEXT.

(1 Sam. 7 : 1-12. Memory verses, 3, 4.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Obedience and Disobedience.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.*—1 Sam. 15 : 22.

LESSON TOPIC: *Success Through Obedience.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Conditions of Success, vs. 1-4.
2. Success Sought, vs. 5-8.
3. Success Attained, vs. 9-12.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Cease to do evil; learn to do well.*—Isa. 1 : 16, 17.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—1 Sam. 7 : 1-12. Success through obedience.
T.—1 Sam. 5 : 1-12. The ark in Dagon's house.
W.—1 Sam. 6 : 1-21. The ark returned to Israel.
T.—Matt. 12:1-13. Success through obedience.
F.—Luke 5 : 1-11. Success through obedience.
S.—John 9 : 1-25. Success through obedience.
S.—John 21 :1-11. Success through obedience.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

I. Return to God:
Return' unto the Lord with all your heart (3).
Retnrn unto the Lord thy God, and ....obey (Deut. 30 : 2).
If they return unto thee with all their heart (1 Kings 8 : 48).
Let him return unto the Lord (Isa. 55 : 4).
Come, and let us return unto the Lord (Hos. 6 : 1).

II. Prepare the Heart:
Prepare your hearts unto the Lord (3).
Thou....hast set thine heart to seek God (2 Chron. 19 : 3).
Every one that setteth his heart to seek God (2 Chron. 30 : 18, 19).
Ezra had set his heart to seek the law (Ezra. 7 : 10).
My heart is fixed, O God, my heart is fixed (Psa. 57 : 7).

III. Serve Him Only:
Serve him only (3).
Thou shalt have none other gods before me (Exod. 20 : 3).
Him shalt thou serve (Deut. 6 : 13).
Put away the gods;....and serve ye the Lord (Josh. 24 : 14).
Him only shalt thou serve (Luke 4 : 8).

1. "All the house of Israel lamented after the Lord." (1) The departed Lord; (2) The afflicted people; (3) The national lamentation.—Israel's lamentation: (1) Its cause; (2) Its character; (3) Its fruits.
2. "If ye do return:....he will deliver you." (1) The condition; (2) The reward.—(1) The steps of return; (2) The rewards of return.
3. "Israel did put away the Baalim, ...and served the Lord only." (1) Baalim rejected; (2) Jehova served.—Essential preparation; (2) Acceptable service.

II. SUCCESS SOUGHT.

I. By Prayer:
I will pray for you....Cease not to cry (5, 8).
Ask, and it shall be given you (Matt. 7 : 7).
Whatever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive (Matt. 21 : 22).
If ye shall ask me anything in my name, that will I do (John 14 : 14).
Ask of God, who giveth to all liberally (Jas. 1 : 5).

II. By Fasting:
They....fasted on that day (6).
All the people....fasted that day until even (Judg. 20 : 26).
David....besought God for the child; and David fasted (2 Sam. 12 : 16).
So we fasted and besought our God (Ezra 8 : 23).
They ministered to the Lord, and fasted (Acts 13 : 2).

III. By Confession:
They....said there, We have sinned against the Lord (6).
He shall confess that wherein he hath sinned (Lev. 5 : 5).
I prayed unto the Lord my God, and made confession (Dan. 9 : 4).
With the mouth confession is made unto salvation (Rom. 10 : 10).
If we confess our sins,....he is faithful to forgive (1 John 1 : 9).

1. "I will pray for you unto the Lord." (1) The people's need; (2) The Lord's abundance, (3) The prophet's prayer. — Intercessory prayer: (1) Its need; (2) Its benefits.
2. "We have sinned against the Lord." (1) National sin; (2) National confession.—Transgression (1) By the people; (2) Against the Lord.
3. "Cease not to cry unto the Lord for us." (1) Earnest prayer; (2) Unceasing prayer; (3) Intercessory prayer.

III SUCCESS ATTAINED.

I. The Lord Answered:
And the Lord answered him (9).
David....called upon the Lord; and he answered (1 Chron. 21 : 26).
He shall call upon me, and I will answer him (Psa. 91 : 15).
Moses and Aaron....and Samuel.... called,....and he answered (Psa. 99 : 6).
Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer (Isa. 58 : 9).

II. The Lord Helped:
The Lord thundered....upon the Philistines (10).
The Lord cast down great stones from heaven upon them (Josh. 10 : 11).
The stars in their course fought against Sisera (Judg. 5 : 20).
Against them shall he thunder in heaven (1 Sam. 2 : 10).
He sent out arrows, and scattered them (2 Sam. 22 : 15).

III. The Lord Conquered:
The Lord....discomfited them; and they were smitten (10).
The Lord discomfited them before Israel (Josh. 10 ; 10).
The Lord discomfited Sisera (Judg. 4 : 15).
Thou hast scattered thine enemies with ....thy strength (Psa. 89 : 10).
Till he hath put all his enemies under his feet (1 Cor. 15 : 25).

1. "Samuel cried unto the Lord for Israel; and the Lord answered him." (1) Samuel: (2) Israel; (3) Jehovah.—(1) Samuel's cry; (2) Israel's intercessor; (3) Jehovah's answer.
2. "The Lord thundered,....and discomfitted them." (1) The combatants on earth; (2) The ally in heaven.—(1) Earthly weapons; (2) Heavenly weapons.
3. "Eben-ezer." (1) The name of a stone; (2) The memorial of a fact; (3) The expression of an emotion.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

OBEDIENCE TO GOD.

Demanded (Deut. 13 : 4 ; Eccl. 12 : 13).
Urged (Jer. 26 : 13 ; 38 : 20).
Commended (1 Sam. 15 : 22 ; Matt. 5 : 19).
Encouraged (Exod. 23 : 22 ; 1 Sam. 12 : 14 ; Isa. 1 : 19).
Pledged (Exod. 24 : 7 ; Josh. 24 : 24).
Prayed for (Psa. 119 : 35 ; 143 : 10).
Profitable (Deut. 11 : 27 ; Luke 11 : 28 Jas. 1 : 35).
Christ-like (John 15 : 10 ; Phil. 2 : 5-8 ; Heb. 5 : 8).
Angelic (Psa. 103 : 20 ; Matt. 6 : 10).
Saintly (Gen. 6 : 22 ; Gen. 12 : 1-5; 22 : 3, 12 ; Matt. 1 : 24 ; 2 : 12 ; Acts 26 : 19).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The defeat of the Israelites was followed by the removal of the ark by the Philistines to various cities,—Ashdod, Gath, and Ekron,—in each of which, calamities came upon the inhabitants (1 Sam. 5). Chapter 6 contains an account of the sending back of the ark with golden gifts. Two unbroken milch kine with calves at home drew the cart, of their own accord, to Beth-shemesh. Here the inhabitants were punished for their unhallowed curiosity, and at this point the lesson begins.

The place of the lesson was first at Kiriath-jearim, then at Mizpah. The former name means "city of forests." The city was well known, and on the borders of Judah and Benjamin. The site has been identified as the modern village of Kureet-el-Enab, about ten miles west of Jerusalem. It was about the same distance from Beth-shemesh.

Mizpah ("watch-tower") was a common name in Palestine; but this particular place was, no doubt, a city of Benjamin, somewhere in the region immediately north and west of Jerusalem. The exact site is, however, in dispute. Dr. Robinson identifies Neby Samwil as the spot,—a peak about four miles north-west of Jerusalem, rising six hundred feet from the plains of Gibeon, and commanding a most extensive view of Southern Palestine. But this is the traditional site of Ramah, the birthplace and home of Samuel. Canon Tristram agrees with Robinson in this identification. Others fix upon Scopus, much nearer to Jerusalem (comp. 1 Macc. 3 : 46),—a view favored by a statement of Josephus. Dean Stanley adopts this identification. I was from this point that Titus viewed the city of Jerusalem. Conder suggests that Nob and Mizpah may be the same place. Other localities have been named as possible.

The time of the removal of the ark was within a year after the defeat at Aphek. Probably the reform under Samuel took place twenty years later (v. 2), when he was about fifty years old. According to Usher, the date was B. C. 1120; but if the death of Eli occurred in 1129, the later date of B. C. 1108 is to be preferred.

Tea Drinking.

The nervous woman is a product of the Nineteenth century, and, inferentially, of tea. She takes tea to soothe her nerves, and it rather excites them; or else she takes it because she has acquired the habit, and the result is the same. Russian women are even more afflicted with "nerves" than their English sisters. They are more inclined to fitful and violent excitements, more skilled in intrigue, more pessimistic, more selfish as a rule. Now, it is worth noticing that they have known the use of tea much longer; that they drink a purer and stronger beverage, and that they indulge in it oftener than English women. The children take after the mothers, and in the men the characteristics become more pronounced and more brutal. Scratch Russian "nervousness" and you will find a good deal of Tartar brutality underneath it.

Here, then, are four well marked stages. First, the healthy stage—the condition of England before the introduction of tea, when nervous diseases were unknown, nervous attacks very rare, and the possession of "nerves" a ground for practical joking, rather than a claim for sympathy. Secondly, there is the period of the gradual growth of the consumption of tea, and the simultaneous development of nervous disorders and diseases, accompanied by certain pronounced mental and psychological characteristics. Thirdly, the state of society existing at present in Russia, which is practically a period of further development. Here we find that an historically longer acquaintance with tea as a beverage is accompanied by a greater subjection to nerves and a more marked development of the mental characteristics noted above.

The final stage is the present condition of China, where the consumption of tea dates back to time immemorial, where the people appear to be free from nervous systems entirely, and where the characteristics superinduced by tea poisoning have suffered a more decided development, and appear in their barest and roughest form, without any of the veneer with which they are faintly clothed in the English or Russian femme nerveuse. If it were possible to imagine that in time the nervous system in England and Russia should by over excitement grow callous and unresponsive, the series would be complete in those countries also; the final stage of the nervous malady would be its own defeasance through excess of irritation, the final development of the inconsiderate selfishness of la femme nerveuse would be the cold blooded and remorseless cruelty of the Celestial.—*Boston Herald.*

Vacation Time.

The way in which a child should spend the school vacations, which appear to be longer each year, becomes a serious one to each mother. To some the prospect of weeks when the boy is continually getting into fresh mischief, or the girl constantly expressing a wish for something to do, becomes apalling; and of late there have been summer schools established to benefit those who do not have discipline enough in the school year.

Again, there are children who are such a source of comfort and assistance to the mother, that she is rejoiced when vacation begins, for it is then she becomes acquainted with her children, and they spend many pleasant hours together.

A great many young people, however, almost live out of doors during the summer months, and there is great danger that their companionship is not always what could be desired, and that they will lose all desire for life indoors.

For these and other reasons, it is a wise plan to make a rule that certain hours of the day, say from eleven until three, the boy or girl shall spend in the house. Do not make their stay a burden. It is the longest part of the long summer day. Allow them to stay in the coolest part of the house, and provide some occupation for them. Vary this, so that it shall not prove a task, and often you can introduce a new interest into their lives.

This is more difficult with a boy than with a girl, but boys need often to be taught more of girl's ways than they are. It makes them more domestic when they have homes of their own. For example: when the boy comes in for his enforced indoor hours, give him some papers and the scissors and show him how he can manufacture what used to be called "peeps." A bit of glass held a bright flower or pretty picture, and this was covered with paper in such a way that only a small square was left through which a companion might "peep," to see what the treasure was behind the glass. The pleasure is in the variety of articles thus used and a boy with an interest in microscopic study can thus preserve the wing of a moth or the leg of a grass-hopper.

A smaller boy can be taught to manufacture little boats to be carried to the pond as soon as his home hours are over, or, soldier caps with bright tissue paper for plumes can be manufactured with very little trouble.

For the girls there are a thousand occupations. There are bright pieces of silk left from the winter stock, which can be made into numberless things, from dolls dresses to sofa pillows, there are pictures waiting to be cut and arranged in scrap book fashion: there are new stories which, if the mother is wise, she has held in reserve, cut from papers and magazines, and pretty bright wools and silks, which can be worked into designs.

The boy and girl should each have some allotted task each day during the long vacation. It may be ever so simple, let it be invariable. Mabel can care for the bird, Jennie see that the flower vases are filled with fresh flowers, Susy put the sitting-room in order, Harry collect the papers and books each morning and put them in place, Will, see that fresh water is supplied in each room, and Joe can often do the marketing.

Many mothers say, they do not care to trouble themselves with the annoyance of all this. The children, they claim, are better off out of doors. Do not be too sure of that. Watch your children, mark well the companionship into which they fall. You will regret when it is too late may be that you had not given more time to their occupation. Do not let them ever grow away from you, be a child with them if necessary; but always be their best friend and most delightful companion. It is always pleasant to pass a group of boys or girls and hear one say, "Well, my mother says, and she knows." It always shows where the influence of that child's life is derived.

For the mothers themselves; see to it that no harsh judgment of a neighbour no unkindly comment or wrong impression is carried abroad by your child. "How do you like Mrs. Brown, mother. You were there to tea and you can tell?" Thus questions the child.

"Because I was her guest, I can speak nothing but good of her," should be the reply.

Be sincere and perfectly honest and your child will respect you. P.

A Slumber Rug.

This is a very necessary article in summer, as well as in winter. It should always rest on the lounge in some convenient place for the afternoon napper. In summer one is so likely to lie down in the heat and carelessly fall asleep without any covering that it is doubly necessary to have a slight cover like this at hand for the use of an afternoon sleeper. Many serious colds may be avoided by this simple precaution. A simple travelling rug may be used for this purpose. The best of these are reversible and cost $6 and upward. A prettier rug may be made at home of double zephyr worsted or quilted in some hit-and-miss patterns of bits of silk or velvet. A camel's hair blanket such as costs about $4 in the single width in the pretty fawn-color makes a useful rug and is delightfully light and comfortable. There are many light Oriental shawls that are so inexpensive as to be utilized for this purpose.

A pretty centre-table decoration for a tea is an oval mirror around the margin of which is a band woven of blue forget-me-nots, violets, scarlet geraniums, lilies-of-the-valley and narcissus. —Another is a gilt wicker basket, circular in shape, one foot in diameter, filled with dwarf hydrangea, astible, azaleas, mignonette, heliotrope and ferns, the various flowers being massed together in individual clusters, separated by African ferns and asparagus plumosa.—Another novel design is to lay on the heavily embroidered square of linen, our large headed hydranges, in each of which a large rich red rose is placed.

Riches without charity are worth nothing; they are blessings to him only who makes them a blessings to others.

Even reckoning makes lasting friends, and the way to make reckonings even is to make them oft...

FARM NOTES.

Hair Balls in the Stomach.—Hair balls are found in the stomach of cattle of all ages and in sheep and goats. They are produced by the animals licking themselves or one another and swallowing the hair that is loosened in this way. The hair enters the folds of the reticulum, the second stomach, where the peculiar movement of this organ soon forms it into a ball, which, as time passes, grows larger by accumulation. These balls vary in size from one inch in diameter up to three inches or even more. We have seen one which was formed in the stomach of a buffalo and was five inches in diameter. In some cases these present a rough surface, hair sticking out all over them, and in others they are smooth, having been longer in the stomach, where they have been coated over with salts of lime, etc. It is not always easy to determine whether these balls are present. They cause indigestion, and the animal shows a depraved appetite. Frequent attacks of colic are often the result of these concretions in the stomach. No way has yet been found for removing them, and where they increase in size rapidly they sometimes prevent the passage of food into the intestines and cause the death of the animal.

Cooling Milk.—Simply setting the can of milk in a tub or tank of cold water to cool it, while it remains on the farm, be the water ever so cold, is not enough, for the philosophical reason that the result is, if the milk is not stirred, to throw up cream very fast through the rapid process of cooling, and that acts as a partially imprevious cover of the milk, so that the odor and heat of the centre of a large can are retained to hasten to early taint and decay the part not affected by the coldness of the weather. What it needs in hot weather is a stirring of the milk so as to equalize the temperature and at the same time repress the tendency of the cream to separate from the milk. In cold weather, while there is no danger from taint or sourness, the same stirring should be done, especially if the milk is to be made into cheese, for the cream once separated can never be in so good a condition for cheese-making as it would be if kept as near natural emulsification as possible. For milk that is to be centrifuged we do not suppose that it makes any difference whether it is stirred or not, if only kept sweet, for the machine takes out the fat any way.

Ensilage for Fowls. — "Every one is well aware that there is nothing like green food for poultry, and that it is hard to make them lay without it," says a correspondent of *The New England Farmer*. "I used to chop up cabbage, squash, turnips, onions, pumpkins for about twice a week, but would find quite a little left the third day after feeding. It was not because I gave too much, but there wasn't any real green food but cabbage in the mess. Now I use ensilage, composed of the following: All the onion tops and small onions I can find after the salable ones have been taken; soft or hard green cabbage, turnip tops and anything else that is green. I cut them up fine with an ensilage cutter, mix them together as much as possible and stamp them into barrels until full. Then take a jackscrew and press as much as I dare and save the barrel; take off the screw, fill up again, put on the head and press into place and fasten. Let it be where it is warm for two or three weeks, after which it can be allowed to freeze up if it isn't convenient to keep it without. It is ready to feed by the middle of December, and if the hens don't eat it like corn after two or three day's trial I will buy the ensilage. They won't eat it well at first, for they don't know what it is."

Rye for Poultry.—Fred Grundy in the *Rural* says: One of the most valuable of my poultry appliances is an eighth of an acre of rye, which I sow near the poultry house every autumn. The hens begin to feed on it as soon as it appears above the ground—they feast on it all through the winter, and it is delicious "greens" for them in the spring long before a spear of grass peeps above the ground. Sometimes the patch is covered with snow, but as it is sheltered on the north side by a double row of trees, it is soon bare again. When grass comes the rye is beginning to get tough, and the hens leave it. As soon as it is fairly ripe it is cut and piled close by the poultry yard, and a forkful is thrown over to the fowls every day. For two months or more it furnishes them the greater portion of the food, and they seem to thrive on it. The exercise afforded in scratching and threshing out the grain keeps them healthy and out of mischief, and they lay right along. I never could fatten a hen on unthreshed rye, but a liberal supply of five parts corn meal and one part wheat bran, wetted and mixed, in addition to the rye, will render poultry fat and useless in a very short time.

A Barley for Stock Feeding.—A Dakota paper says what is known as the Hull-less barley is reported to have been brought to that Territory from Peace River Valley in British America, and that it was originally from Northern Europe. It is added that it is a grand substitute for corn, and yields an average of sixty bushels per acre. It weighs heavier than wheat, and is worth more than corn for feeding purposes. Among the advantages that may be claimed for it is that it is a much surer crop than corn; that it is exceedingly prolific; that it is more nutritious than corn, and that it virtually solves the problem of stock-raising north of the corn belt.

The quickest way to fatten an old cow is to confine her in a small yard and give her all the ground grain and hay she can eat. She should be gotten in condition in as short a time as possible.

If the space between rows of grapevines is occupied by strawberry plants, currant bushes or weeds, do not wonder that the grapes do not ripen early. The sun's rays must reach the earth and keep it warm if early ripening is de...

HOUSEHOLD.

Odds and Ends.—"Putting odds and ends together" in the home is a great art, and out of it can come all manner of beauty and law and order. If you have no talent for it, do something for a friend and let that friend who has the odd and end talent do for you. If, in the fall and spring, when purchases are to be made for the clothing of the house and the clothing of the family, a little reflection were exercised, the result would be far better taste than if things were bought without regard to harmony or fitness. Suppose, in one room in the house, there is a worn out carpet, in another room a chair needs upholstering, and in the dining room the damask needs replenishing, suits are needed for the boys, dresses for the girls. Why not take the worn out clothes of the boys and cut out the best pieces of cloth, and get some brass tacks and upholster the chair yourself? Perhaps you say the pieces are not large enough and the color is not good, but if your friend with the odd and end talent is there, she will tell you how to do it. Now there must be, in the worn out carpet, some good pieces which can have at either end some plain woolen fringe, and then you can use these little rugs as a matting to save your new carpet. The beauty of them will depend entirely on the kind of fringe you buy and the color. Dark blue goes with almost anything. You will save enough money by little turns of this kind to buy a better quality of damask for your table, and what distinguishes a woman of good taste from a woman of bad taste sooner than the style of her table damask? Let us never have a silk dress until we can buy the best damask. Let us never have silver until we can have good china.—*Mrs. M. Tuttle.*

Blessed be Drudgery.—"Blessed be drudgery." I often wonder if it would not be a happy thing if one's guests should remember this. There are some girls and boys who come as visitors to one's house, who seem to have no idea that there are reciprocal duties to perform. They not only expect to be entertained, but to be taken care of.

In most families there is not a valet to black the boots, yet I have known young men to leave their boots outside their chamber door, and I have heard the hostess creep softly along the entry and get them, giving them "a boss shine."

I have known young ladies who not only never made up their own beds, but who never thought of hanging up their dresses, leaving even any semblance of order for the "girl" to establish, when in a large family there were only two servants.

I have seen belles swing themselves in the hammock right after breakfast, when there were flowers to arrange, parlors to be dusted, and dishes to wash by the hostess.

I have heard of young ladies who made delicious chocolate creams and soft caramels in the afternoon, after the cook had cleared up the kitchen, but who left all their pans for her to clean, and who never thought of offering to make a dessert for the household.

Of course, there is the other kind of visiting young men, who play tennis with the little girls whom every one else considers to be too young for partners; and who bring the chairs down stairs for the musicale.

So there is also the other kind of visiting girls, who trim the hats and make photograph cases for the family, and who also play whist with the old gentlemen instead of looking at the moonlight on the waters with the son of the old man; and who are glad to do a little "drudgery" for the sake of the welcome they receive.—*Kate Gannett Wells, in Wide Awake.*

There is no meal where it is so important to have palatable dishes as at breakfast, and yet it is almost impossible to find variety. Below we give a choice of breakfast dishes: Broiled sweetbreads, broiled calf's liver, broiled chops, broiled steak, broiled chicken, very thin veal cutlets, blanched and broiled, fricassee of dried beef, broiled tomatoes on toast, broiled fresh fish, Beauregard eggs, poached eggs, shirred eggs, omelets of various kinds, broiled tripe, tripe with cream sauce, fried perch, fillets of flounder, rice croquettes with tomato sauce, ham croquettes, stewed potatoes, baked potatoes, scalloped potatoes, broiled potatoes, brown hashed potatoes, fruits of all kinds, popovers, made from both white and Graham flour, rye meal muffins, quick muffins, waffles, rice waffles, rice muffins, corn muffins, milk biscuit and griddle cakes of various kinds.

Major Robertson, a Chicago inventor, has patented an adjustable, nonstealable time-lock attachment to be placed upon umbrellas, hand bags and portable property of like character. Inside the ball or handle is a small clear-toned gong, the size of a chestnut bell, which can be heard at a distance of 100 feet. The umbrella stock is hollow and is fitted with a slender steel rod running its full length, connected with the gong machinery at the top and ending at the bottom flush with the ferrule. The operating machinery is composed mostly of springs and is wound up with a key that is carried in the vest pocket. A series of seventy-two combinations can be used in setting the alarm, the numbers being placed on a silver band encircling the handle below the ball. If any one who doesn't know how to release the combination lifts the umbrella from the floor the rod drops down and the business goes off like an alarm clock.

An oil for belting is recommended which consists of nine parts of linseed oil and four parts of litharge, ground in water. This, boiled to a plastic consistency, then liquefied by an addition of turpentine, furnish an oil which, it is claimed, possesses many admirable qualities.

Dr. O. Henzold proposes a new method of forming anthracene. When benzyl ethyl is heated with phosphoric anhydride a violent reaction takes place. On distilling the product a semi-solid mass is obtained which when re-crystallized from glacial acetic acid, forms glittering monoclinic plates of anthracene, melting at 202°.

HUMOROUS.

Too Industrious.—"You say you were discharged from your former place for being too industrious?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"That's very strange. What did you do?"

"I went down to the cellar one day and dusted the old wine bottles."

Ingenious Love.—Johnny—"Dear papa, I love you so much."

Papa—"I love you, too, Johnny, when you are good."

"But, papa, I love you even when you ain't good."

Not a Success.—Husband—"Did you have a good time at the five o'clock tea?"

Wife—"Not at all—it was very tiresome. Everybody that was invited came. There was nobody absent to talk about."

Careless.—"Have you that ribbon for my hair?"

Maid—"Yes, mum, but——"

"But what?"

"Now I've mislaid the hair."

No Engagement.—"I am like a tree," he observed, as the clock struck eleven. "I am rooted at your side."

"Yes, but you never leave, do you?" And then he "put forth."

Pat, in gaping wonder at the letters on a Hebrew butcher's sign—"Here, Mike, 'tis yerself has the foine larnin; can ye rade that now?'

Mike—"I cannot; but if I had me flute here I belave I cud play it."

"Pious Ben's Sunday Trip," is the heading the New York *Times* gave to an account recently of President Harrison's trip down the Potomac Saturday afternoon and back Monday morning.

'The witty man amuses us,' says Boudinot, 'the genius charms us; but it is the honest, sincere man, after all, that we give the management of our property and the conduct of our souls to heaven.'

"Well, doctor, how did you enjoy your African journey? How did you like the savages?"

"Oh, they are very kind hearted people; they wanted to keep me there for dinner."

A Victim's Plaint.—Fond Wife—"Husband, dear, you are ill. What is the matter? Shall I send for the doctor? What on earth have you been doing?"

Husband, feebly—"What have I been doing? A rash, desperate deed. Trying to read three Sunday papers at one it ting. Help me to bed, and don't call me for two days."

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Dr. Pierce's medicines outsell all others, because of their possessing such superior curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in supplying them to the people (as they are doing through all druggists) on such conditions as no other medicines are sold under, viz: that they shall either benefit or cure the patient, or all money paid for them will be refunded. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific for catarrh in the head and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, if taken in time and given a fair trial. Money will be refunded if it does not benefit or cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

Lamb chops, new potatoes, and parsley make a dainty and a seasonable breakfast now.

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Known and used by Physicians all over the world. *Scott's Emulsion* not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates and appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Waisting Diseases, and it is especially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. Pierce, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

Liquid bread is said to be quite a "fad" in Boston, where they delight in anything new.

"It is a fact," that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

Different brands of cocoa are increasing fast, each and every one, of course, "the best."

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition.

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For 24 years Dobbins' Electric Soap has been *imitated* by unscrupulous soap makers. *Why?* Because it is *best of all* and has an immense sale. Be sure to get *Dobbins'* and take no other. Your grocer has it, or will get it.

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Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Truth is the lightest thing that man may keep.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

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Modesty is a maiden's necklace.

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Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents.

We have all seen dunces triumph in some companies where men of real humor were disregarded by a general combination in favor of stupidity.

Fortunes are made by taking opportunities; character is made by making them.

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It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good." J. W. Willeford, Quincy, Ill.

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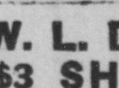
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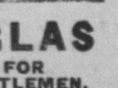
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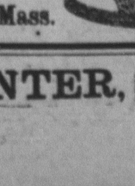
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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 18

CASTLE SHANNON COLLISION.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Two Killed and Six Injured.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The special train sent to the scene of the collision on the Castle Shannon railroad has returned to the city, bringing the injured to the hospitals for medical attention. The particulars as learned are as follows:

The collision was between a coal train and a gravel train and occurred just at the north end of High bridge. Henry Hitter, engineer of the coal train, and a man named Yost, a blacksmith, were fatally hurt and scalded, and six others, names not learned, received serious injuries.

There were forty men on the gravel train at the moment of the accident. Had it occurred a moment later when both trains would have been on the bridge. The loss of life would doubtless have been very great. All traffic on the road is stopped.

Flood Notes from Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 12.—The executive committee have returned from a conference with the state flood commission at Cresson, and Judge Cummin telegraphs that an additional $50,000 has been donated to the Williamsport district, making a total of $100,000 received so far from this source. Mayor Foresman states that more money will be appropriated and that Lycoming county has been divided into two relief districts—Jersey Shore and Williamsport districts.

The body of Mrs. Snyder, who was drowned at Salona, Clinton county, June 1, was found in a badly decomposed state among a lot of debris a half mile from home by several boys and buried at once.

The Demand for Old Potatoes.

KUTZTOWN, Pa., July 12.—One thousand bushels of old potatoes have just been shipped from this place at twenty-five cents per bushel. They had become so valueless that farmers would gladly have given them away if people had called for them. When a carload of potatoes was forwarded recently to the Johnstown sufferers, attention was drawn by this act to the large stock on hand in this vicinity. Orders then came unexpectedly from Reading, Pottstown and Philadelphia, and the price speedily advanced to twenty-five cents per bushel. Potatoes have not been so low in the memory of the oldest citizen. Poor prices did not result, however, in a curtailment of the acreage this year.

An Important Railroad Branch.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 10.—The Erie railroad surveying corps have completed running the lines through Wayne and Lackawanna counties for one of the most important branch roads ever attempted by that company, and which contemplates bringing its coal mines at Forest City in closer communication with eastern markets. The new road will run from Honesdale to Forest City, twenty-five miles, the greatest grade being seventy feet, and will reduce the coal hauling distance sixty-five miles. The line as surveyed runs due east from Forest City through Griswold's Gap of the Moosic mountains to Middle Valley, and is intended as a rival to the New York, Ontario and Western's projected line into Scranton.

The Cause of a Strike.

EASTON, Pa., July 16.—A few months ago the furnace men at the Crane Iron works, at Catasauqua, had their wages reduced 10 per cent. They struck against the reduction, but afterwards returned to work on the promise that their wages would be regulated by the price of iron. Iron was advanced 50 cents a ton on July 1, but on Tuesday last when the men received their pay they found no change in their wages. Receiving no satisfactory explanation the men agreed on Saturday to go on a strike, and today the company's fire stacks are idle. The strikers claim that the superintendent is to blame for the trouble.

Governor Beaver at Camp Good.

SLATINGTON, Pa., July 16.—All but eight men of the Fourth regiment have reported for duty at Camp T. H. Good. A heavy rain did no particular damage, the grounds being sloped so that the water quickly drained away. The soldier boys are having a good time, and are improving splendidly in military discipline. Corporal Light and John Sterline were overcome by the heat on dress parade. Today the regiment will be inspected, when Governor Beaver and staff will be present.

Republicans Win in Easton.

EASTON, Pa., July 10.—In the special election to fill a vacancy in select council caused by the resignation of T. S. Lesher, Democrat, E. A. Berkey, Republican, was chosen by sixty majority over Enos Ott, Democrat. The ward is Democratic, but recent proceedings by Democratic city officials are believed to have caused many independent voters to support Berkey. This makes select council Republican by one majority.

Must Shave Themselves Sundays.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—An organization composed of 250 barbers, journeymen and bosses, has been formed in this city for the purpose of closing barber shops on Sundays. It was decided to begin the movement Sunday, July 21. It is believed by the members that every barber shop in the city can be permanently closed on Sunday.

Simon Cameron's Will Probated.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—Senator Cameron having arrived, the will of the late Gen. Simon Cameron was admitted to probate. The executors of the deceased are Wayne MacVeagh, Senator Cameron, J. Montgomery Forster, state insurance commissioner, and John H. Weiss, of this city. Gen. Cameron left an estate valued at about $1,700,000.

A Reverend Murderer.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—Rev. E. F. Flemon, alias John Yeldell (colored), was yesterday afternoon identified by South Carolina officers as the man wanted in that state for murder committed several years ago.

WRECKED BY WIND.

Further Details of the Big Blow in Butler County, Ohio.

PRINCETON NEARLY DEMOLISHED.

How the Town Was Ruined in Twenty Minutes—Exaggerated Reports of Loss of Life at Hamilton—Prostrated Electric Light Wires Do Injury at Evansville, Ind.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Further details of the wind storm which swept over Butler county, nearly wiping out the town of Princeton and inflicting severe damage at Hamilton, show that it was a storm of terific violence.

Among the buildings destroyed in Princeton was a large school house built of brick. This edifice was wrecked so completely that not one brick was left on another.

A huge rafter was carried between 600 and 700 feet and left high in the branches of an oak tree, while the debris and other school furniture were strewn about the grounds for hundreds of yards.

The Work of Twenty Minutes.

The residences which were swept away or wrecked by the wind included those of Finley Whitehead, Joseph Stinson, Stephen Clawson, Ash Walters, John Lenhart, Rose Miller and others. Gus Kinnear's blacksmith shop and barn were demolished.

Besides the loss of dwelling places, there was tremendous damage to crops, through which suffer many whose homes were yet left standing.

The terrible visitation came without warning at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and so rapid was its work of destruction that in less than twenty minutes all was over and the homeless ones were being cared for by their more fortunate neighbors.

A heavy rainfall, amounting almost to a deluge, accompanied the wind.

An unverified report from Hamilton says the killed and injured people there number fifty, but this report is not given full credence.

Dangerous Wires Blown Down.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 16.—A terrific rain and thunder storm visited this city doing much damage to property.

Numerous wires from electric light stations were blown down, and when the power was turned on the wires which had become crossed charged pools of water and buildings.

Horses and firemen alike were knocked down with electricity. A dozen or more men were found unconscious, but their lives were saved by prompt measures. Several firemen who received shocks are yet in a precarious condition.

The Nicaragua Canal.

PANAMA, July 15.—The latest news from Nicaragua, received the eve of closing the supplementary mail, is to the effect that nothing definite has yet been done about the inauguration of the canal works. But, nevertheless, as engineers and laborers were continuing to arrive at Greytown, the people still hold on to their hopes that a speedy settlement would be reached of the difficulties that had arisen to retard the work. Not only was labor being imported from the Bahamas and elsewhere, but notices had been distributed throughout the country calling for 400 laborers to go to Greytown and offering 20 soles per month. The native laborers were not to be caught however, and few presented themselves.

A School Book Trust.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is stated that the leading publishing houses of the United States have formed a combination for the control of the sale of educational works. The main object of the combination, it is claimed, is to reduce the expenses of selling publications by changing the methods of competition among the different houses. Traveling salesmen are to be dispensed with and competition with rival houses will be carried on by means of letters and circulars directly from the headquarters of the "combine."

A Contest for $4,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The contest over the property of the late Thomas H. Blythe has commenced in court. It promises to be one of the most celebrated cases ever brought to the attention of the Pacific coast, as the property involved is $4,000,000 and the claimants to over 200 persons. The most prominent of these are Florence Blythe, who avers the illegitimate child of the deceased millionaire and Alice F. Dickesson, who claims that Blythe recognized her as his wife.

To Abandon Labor Agitation.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—W. T. Lewis, secretary of the Miners' National Progressive union, has written to President McBride, of that body, resigning his office. Mr. Lewis intends to sever his connection with labor organizations entirely and will go to the Paris exposition as one of the party of representative American workingmen. On his return to this country he will begin to practice law.

Montana's Constitution.

HELENA, Mont., July 16.—In the constitutional convention a petition signed by 148 citizens from a number of small towns in various parts of the territory asking that universal suffrage be granted, was referred to the suffrage committee. The committee recommended that the bill relating to compulsory education of children between the ages of 8 and 14 years do not pass.

Shot in a Pullman Car.

ST LOUIS, July 16.—The body of a man about 36 years old was found in a badly decomposed state of a Pullman sleeping car at the Union depot. A pistol wound was discovered in his right temple. From papers found on his person it is thought his name is Richard Adams, of Sutton, Mo. Foul play is suspected.

The President Plays Ten Pins.

DEER PARK, Md., July 16.—The president appears to be enjoying life here, having temporarily laid aside official care. Yesterday afternoon the president played ten pins with Secretary Windom and at 5 o'clock they went driving.

Englishmen After Minneapolis Mills.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—An option has been given a syndicate of English capitalists until the 25th instant for the purchase of several of the largest flouring mills in this place.

NATIONAL GUARD INSPECTION.

The Dates and Places Named for the Second and Third Brigades.

HARRISBURG, July 12. — The annual inspection of the Third and Second brigades of the Pennsylvania National Guard will take place as follows, according to an order issued from the adjutant general:

Third brigade — Fourth regiment, at Slatington, July 16; Ninth, at Tunkahannock, July 17; Thirteenth, at Lake Ariel, July 18; Eighth, at Mount Gretna, July 19.

Second brigade — Fifth regiment at Bedford, July 22; Tenth, at Uniontown, July 23; Eighteenth, at Brownsville, July 24; Fifteenth, at Grove City, July 25; Sixteenth, at Warren, July 26.

In view of the service of the Fourteenth regiment at Johnstown it will not be subjected to an inspection this year.

The time and places of the inspections of the regiments in the First brigade and mounted troops will be announced soon. Each regiment will be encamped one week. The Twelfth regiment of the Third brigade will not encamp until September, when it will go to Gettysburg.

IMPRISONED IN A MINE.

Rescuers Work All Night and Take One of Them Out Alive.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 16.—George Hassey and Fritz Rasman, were imprisoned in their chamber of the Grand Tunnel mine by a fall of rock that obstructed the gangway for fifty yards. Work was immediately commenced to clear away the debris and release the men before they were suffocated.

At first the rescuers could hear the imprisoned men working on their side of the fall shouting to the rescuers to hasten their efforts. All night long the work was pushed, the rescuing gang being relieved every two hours. The sounds from the imprisoned grew fainter and fainter, the rescuers worked like giants and finally succeeded in getting through the debris in the morning. Hassey was found dead and Rasman unconscious, though he soon recovered in the open air. Hassey was 33 years of age and leaves a large family.

Excitement at Camp Coleman.

MT. GRETNA, July 16.—The Eighth regiment had quite an exciting time in the heavy storm which struck Camp Coleman before daybreak. It is said to have been the most destructive experienced this summer. The tents are so situated that little inconvenience was caused. The sanitary condition of the camp is exceptionally good, and the hospital cots have all been vacant so far. Capt. Strine, of Company A, is officer of the day, and Lieut. Lauberstein, of Company D, officer of the guard.

An Absconder Located.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., July 16.—Walter J. Booth, formerly of West Grove, Chester county, who absconded some time ago, leaving behind him much indebtedness and several thousand dollars' worth of alleged paper, has finally been located. He is in San Diego, Cal., and is in the cattle business with another Chester countian. The Oxford national bank was the heaviest sufferer from Booth's operations and the directors are now considering the advisability of having Booth brought back and punished.

Hanged Himself to a Bedpost.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 11. — When Mary Pepper, chambermaid at George Kircher's hotel, in this city, entered the room of Jacob Herr, at 8 o'clock in the morning, she found Herr's body hanging against a bedpost. She tumbled down stairs to give the alarm, and Mr. Kircher cut the body down, after which he summoned the coroner. Herr was 63 years old, and was at one time worth some money, which he wasted in dissipation. He formerly lived in New Providence, but has boarded with Mr. Kircher for several months. No cause is assigned for the suicide.

Another Railroad Enterprise.

HARRISBURG, July 16.—A charter was issued at the state department to the Rolf and Northern railroad, to run a distance of twenty miles, from Rolf, on the Philadelphia and Erie road, to Broad Level, all in Elk county.

The capital stock is $200,000 and the directors are Charles W. Henry, J. Bayard Henry, James Bayard, Joseph D. Potts, Stephen Green and Edward J. Aledo, Philadelphia.

Storms in Lancaster County.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 16.—The storms of Saturday and Sunday nights in the northern part of Lancaster county were the heaviest in years. Along Hommer and Middle creeks five mill dams were carried away, and in Elizabeth township five bridges were destroyed. A large amount of fencing and growing crops were swept away. Creeks are higher than ever before known.

Puddlers' Wages Raised.

COATESVILLE, Pa., July 16.—Kurtz & Sons' Valley iron works, Worth Bros.' Viaduct and Brandywine iron mills, and Hadson & Sons' iron and steel mills have posted notices to their workmen that a raise of 25 cents per ton will be paid hereafter in their puddling department, making the price $3.50 per ton. They are all running full time.

Arsenic in Their Stomachs.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 10.—Startling revelations are being made in the insurance murder cases at Pittston. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. McGlynn were exhumed and a chemist has found arsenic in the stomach of the woman. The other body has not been examined. Edward McGlynn, son of the murdered people, and his wife are still in jail.

Jersey Central in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 11.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey has bought sixteen acres of land close to its station in this city, and is making extensive preparations for opening a large freight yard. The Scranton and Forest City company's new line will connect with the Jersey Central tracks in it.

Teachers in Convention.

ALTOONA, Pa. July 11.—Fully 292 enrolled delegates attended the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. The Rev. Nathan Schaeffer, of Kutztown state normal school, delivered an address on industrial education.

Tracks at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 16.—The Pennsylvania has now got three tracks in operation at Johnstown and will shortly have four, as before.

MRS. TYLER DEAD.

The Widow of President Tyler Dies at Richmond—A White House Bride.

RICHMOND, July 11.—Mrs. Tyler, widow of the late John Tyler, of Virginia, ex-president of the United States, died in this city yesterday afternoon at the Exchange hotel. Mrs. Tyler came here last Sunday from Williamsburg, where she had been visiting her son, Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary college. She gave orders at the hotel to be awakened at a certain hour Monday morning, as she desired to visit her other son, Hon. Gardiner G. Tyler at "Sherwood Forest," Charles City county, and when called she said that she was too unwell to leave. Instead of improving she grew worse and at 11 o'clock yesterday was taken with a congestive chill and died at 5:15 last evening.

Mrs. Tyler was about 70 years of age and married President Tyler in the White House at Washington. She was a Miss Gardiner, of New York. None of her family are in Richmond, but they have all been notified of telegraph of her death and are expected here to arrange for the funeral.

Mrs. Tyler's Funeral.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—The ceremonies incident to the funeral of Mrs. John Tyler took place this morning at 11 o'clock from St. Peter's cathedral.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

His Party Arrives at Deer Park and Receives a Warm Welcome.

DEER PARK, Md., July 13.—President Harrison and Secretary Windom and family and Secretary Halford arrived here at 9:30 o'clock last evening. A large crowd of people was at the depot to welcome the president, nearly all the summer visitors having turned out for that purpose.

The presidential party were received by the Hon. Henry G. Davis and Stephen B. Elkins, whose carriages were in waiting for their convenience. The president was driven directly to the cottage occupied by Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee, and Secretary Windom and family were driven to the Baltimore and Ohio hotel, where they have engaged rooms for several weeks.

At Cumberland and Martinsburg the president was accorded a rousing reception, and at both places he shook hands with many people.

AS MANY SALOONS AS EVER.

High Licenses Causes No Diminution of Jersey City's Liquor Traffic.

JERSEY CITY, July 15.—The continuation of the Sunday liquor law and the high license fee has not had the effect anticipated in Jersey City. It was claimed a year ago that many of the license fees were paid by brewers, who expected that the last legislature would repeal the law and that if it should not be repealed they would be so generous to small fry dealers.

The large diminution predicted has not been realized. City Clerk Scott has received about as many applications as were received at the same time last year. The aldermen have granted 747 licenses, forty less than were granted on the same date last year, but there was a rush then, as the dealers feared the new law would be enforced immediately. This year they are not so prompt and it is believed that many more applications will be filed. The present fee is $250, the old fee was $50.

THE FIRST OIL WELL.

A Movement to Celebrate the Thirtieth Anniversary of Col. Drake's Strike.

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 13.—A movement has been started in this city, having for its object the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the striking of the first oil well by Col. Drake. It will be just thirty years on the 20th of next August since the first well was completed on Oil creek, near Titusville, and it is proposed by the producers to celebrate this event in the history of our country by a celebration commemorative of it in a most gorgeous style, in which all the producers in the county will be asked to participate, including the Standard Oil company.

MR. BLAINE WILL NOT RESIGN.

The Secretary of State Denies that He Has Any Such Intention.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 16.—The Hon. James G. Blaine, in an interview, denied most positively that he is about to resign the portfolio of secretary of state.

Mr. Blaine is looking well and is pleasantly engaged in spending his vacation here.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following fourth class postmasters for Pennsylvania have been appointed: R. L. Jones, Butlerville; Mrs. P. L. Rodier; Centerville; W. H. Sayres, Cranberry; John S. Cummins, Cross Creek; W. H. Roub, Dallastown; John F. Blair, Duboistown; Susan Davis, Eunice; H. Brillinger, Enidgsville; W. H. Galbraith, Folsom; John Dunsmore, Glen Ruhey, W. J. Illgus, Grahamville; John W. Reber, Lenhartsville; Thomas Limber, Linesville; Mrs. I. V. Hile, Lumber City; Mrs. S. A. Ramsey, McKees Rocks; William J. Rigg, Midway; Mrs. S. M. McEwen, Oakdale Station; Alfred McGee, Ore Hill; S. A. Compton, Radnor; John B. Allen, Rasselas; T. N. Pitt, Salt Lick; John Diener, Swatara; F. L. Hotchkiss, Vullonia; John R. Williams, West Bangor; Alex. Rutledge, Williamsburgh; B. F. Morrow, Wind Ridge.

Burke's Extradition Not Signed.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 13. — Martin Burke's extradition warrant has not been signed. Judge Baine's report has been received from Winnipeg, but the attorney general wired for a copy of all evidence. The warrant will likely be issued next week.

Injured by a Falling Brick Kiln.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 15.—The falling in of a brick kiln at London mills severely injured several men. It is feared that four or five who were buried under the falling brick are dead. The telegraph line is out of order and only reports from trainmen are obtainable.

An Earthquake at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—There was a slight shock of earthquake last night at 9:46, lasting about ten seconds. Buildings were shaken, but no damage was done and there was no scare.

The Committee Will Take a Rest.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The senate interstate committee have closed their labors here and the senators composing the committee departed for their homes.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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TRY YOUR LUCK! send us the names of two new subscribers, at $1.50 cash each, and will send you the Centre Reporter one year free, and six months for each additional name. This is simply as an experiment, with nothing in it for us, all for you, and the offer is only good until July 15 next. Try your luck at once.

WOOL WANTED.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of Wool, at all times, by W. M. Allison & Bro., Potters Mills. 2my4t

WELL DRILLING.

Mr. Clemens, of Mifflin county, will come into this valley about 1st of May with his steam drilling machine. Persons desiring wells put down on their premises, upon favorable terms, can leave their orders at the Reporter office. 25apt1

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GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

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The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Ath-lo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 3, 1887.
Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.
CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.
I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence, and having had its fangs fastened upon me for the past 30 years I know whereof I speak. MRS. JULIA CHILTON.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 12, 1889

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
"	"	Montandon	5 36	a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 55	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
"	"	Renovo	8 55	a m
"	arr at	Erie	4 05	p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12	a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10	a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	8 50	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15	a m
"	"	Montandon	2 03	a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	3 05	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 15	p m
"	"	Renovo	5 15	p m
"	"	Kane	9 10	p m
EAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54	p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 37	p m
"	arr at	Renovo	8 50	p m
		(Sunday Train.		
WMSPORT EXP	leaves	Philadelphia	5 34	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	9 00	a m
"	"	Montandon	11 03	a m
"	arrives at	Williamsport	11 59	a m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 00	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15	a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20	p m
"	"	Montandon	1 20	p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO ACN	leaves	Renovo	4 35	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 35	p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 35	p m
"	"	Montandon	7 37	p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45	p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	3 00	p m
"	"	Renovo	10 30	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15	p m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20	a m
"	"	Montandon	1 20	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50	a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP	leaves	Williamsport	1 30	a m
"	"	Montandon	2 30	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	10 20	a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

— Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P. M
2 05	10 15	15 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.25 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 p m, 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 40 p m.

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AT JOHNSTOWN.

The Work of Reconstruction and Relief in Conemaugh Valley.

STARTLING DISCOVERIES ALLEGED.

A Sensational Statement that Hundreds of Dead Bodies Are Lying at the Bottom of the Conemaugh by the Bridge. An Appropriation from the National Government Wanted.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 16.—A plan has been submitted to bring the matter of consolidation of the different boroughs with Johnstown before the voters at the next general election.

The board of trade passed resolutions urging that steps be taken to bring the matter of clearing up the streams to the attention of the national government and urging an appropriation for that purpose.

How Relief Is Dispensed.

As now arranged the sufferers are put in five classes and are paid respectively $600, $400, $200, $125 and $80 each. If there are funds enough for another distribution the same basis will be used.

A crank named Angerstein, of Washington, D. C., addressed a crowd at an out door meeting last night on a plan of action to be formulated to deal fairly with the people, but did not touch on their grievances to any extent.

A JOHNSTOWN SENSATION.

Hundreds of Bodies Said to be Lying in the Conemaugh.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Evening Telegram prints the following dispatch from Johnstown: A sensational statement has been made by a gentleman who said that the diver who examined the foundation of the stone bridge for the Pennsylvania Railroad company had made some startling discoveries.

The story is that the bottom of the Conemaugh river near the bridge is full of dead bodies, and that probably hundreds are lying there, one upon another, held down by tons of iron that has been warped and twisted into unknown proportions.

JOHNSTOWN RELIEF.

The Governor's Commission Meets at Cresson—Statement of Disbursements.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., July 16.—Governor Beaver's state relief commission met here yesterday afternoon. The state officers at Johnstown and the Johnstown finance committee were in attendance.

The wreck at Welmerding station on the Pennsylvania railroad and the refusal of the conductor of the limited to carry the state officers occasioned annoying delay.

Quartermaster Hill presented his report of disbursements for relief of sufferers as follows:

Commissary department	$20,207.98
Bureau of inspection	637.86
Adjutant general's office	262.60
Medical department	1,038.67
Department public safety	6,166.80
Quartermaster general's dep't	26,133.23
Department of valuables	587.80
Total disbursements for re-opening Conemaugh river and highways	172,269.33

To Distribute $500,000.

The commission held a long session and decided to at once distribute $500,000 among the Johnstown sufferers on the basis presented in the report of the Johnstown board of inquiry, that is, from $1,000 to $200 to each sufferer in proportiun to hisses and his ability to stand them.

The Chicago committee was present and approved this appropriation. Its members decided to turn $27,000 of their fund over to the Pittsburg relief committee and an equal sum to the Williamsport committee for distribution east of the Allegheny mountains. The distribution of money will begin today or tomorrow and when the $500,000 is exhausted another appropriation will be made. Each applicant for money will be required to make a sworn statement of his losses and assets.

The Pope's Present to Harvard.

BOSTON, July 15.—Pope Leo XIII. has sent, through Archbishop Williams, the following contributions to the Harvard college library: "Della Grografia Di Strabone," by Giusseppi Cozzi Luzi; "Il Grandi Papiro Egizie Della Bibliotheca Vaticana," "Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana—Codicibus Manuscripts Resensita Jubente Leone XIII.," "Theodori Prodromi Commenturu," "Tatiani Evangeliorum Arabice," "Al Sammo Pontefice Leone XIII." and Omaggio Giubilare Della Bibliotheca Vaticani."

The K. of L. Meeting at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Up to a late hour T. V. Powderly and his associates on the executive board of the Knights of Labor had not arrived in the city. The meeting of the executive board in this city is an unprecedented occurrence, as heretofore all meetings have been held in Philadelphia, is supposed to be on account of the rapid increase of United Brotherhood and, it is thought that the meeting will result in the expulsion of those Knights of Labor who are members of the United Brotherhood.

Suicide on His Wedding Trip.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 15.—A passenger by the steamship City of Dallas arrived at New Orleans and reports that while between Livingston and Belize Harry Mahier, a wealthy merchant of San Pedro, jumped overboard in a fit of delirium tremens. Mahier had been married but a few days and was making a wedding trip to Belize. He had $10,000 in bank notes in his pocket.

Parnell's Latest Move.

LONDON, July 16.—It is given out here that a meeting has been held at the chamber of Mr. Charles Russell, at which Mr. Parnell and all the counsel of the Parnellites before the commons were present, and that it was decided that all withdraw from the case next Tuesday.

Exports of Breadstuffs.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Breadstuffs exports during June past aggregated in value $8,925,958, against $7,680,325 during June, 1889.

Russell Harrison Dines with Victoria.

LONDON, July 16.—Minister Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln and Russell Harrison dined with the queen last evening.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Ex-Congressman Rice, of Minnesota, is dead.

London and Paris are crowded with Americans, but it is noted with tears that they are not prodigal in the expenditure of cash.

The City of Paris and the City of New York are booked to carry 500 and 600 passengers each trip, mostly Americans, from Liverpool to New York from the last of August up to October.

An additional mail has been secured by Postmaster Yard, of Trenton, to Rahway and Elizabeth.

Commissioner Tanner says the president has in no way indicated disapproval of his administration of the pension office, and he does not expect to be requested to resign.

Postmaster General Wanamaker addressed the convention of Christian endeavor at Philadelphia.

The chambers of commerce of Mobile and Birmingham, Ala., have invited Postmaster General Wanamaker to visit those cities. He will accept if possible.

At Clay Center, Kan., Mrs. H. H. Olney, after rescuing her two children from her burning house, returned to save some household goods and was burned to death.

Mr. Wyatt, acting secretary of the state of Colorado, was arrested for refusing to comply with an order of the court and was locked in the county jail to serve his sentence of ten days.

A Chicago paper says that a London syndicate has representatives in Chicago who propose to organize a company with a capital of $20,000,000 and to put in plants for making cheap gas all over the United States, "following the line of least resistance and largest profits."

At Westbrookfield, Mass., Mrs. Patty Blair celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. More than 200 called to congratulate her and all were well received. Mrs. Blair being assisted by Miss Ann Blair, 92 years old.

The Anarchists of New York and vicinily commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

Commodore Schley is greatly pleased with the Baltimore, the new cruiser he is to command.

The gunboat Petrel left Baltimore on a cruise for the official test of her machinery at sea.

The revenue cutter McCullough, supposed to have been sold to Gen. Legitime, arrived in New York from Baltimore.

O'Donovan Rossa and friends have called a convention of Irishmen, to take place in Philadelphia during the month of August, to raise money for revolutionary work.

Cardinal Gibbons publishes a paper in which he favors labor unions and says that contented labor is the greatest safeguard of the republic.

Rev. C. H. Smith, who disappeared from Boston last May, has returned.

The different Johnstown distribution committees make conflicting statements of finances. A sworn to accounting is promised.

The Otis Iron and Steel works in Cleveland Ohio, have been bought by English capitalists for $4,500,000.

Editor Bowen, of The New York Independent, is recovering from the effects of the accident which he recently sustained in being thrown from his carriage.

William Hearsley, of Ashland, Md., was killed near his home by a freight train on the Northern Central railroad.

Secretary Noble has returned to Washington from Cape May.

According to a census taken by the publishers of Polk's Directory the city of St. Paul has a population of 193,847.

Lloyd Denison, aged 72 years, of Franklin county, O., was run over and instantly killed by a Baltimore and Ohio train near Cumberland, Md.

George Theiss, proprietor of the celebrated concert garden on Fourteenth street, New York, is dead.

Michael Davitt, in an interview in Dublin, declared that he would never enter the Parnell commission court again. In case of the withdrawal of Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith from the conduct of Mr. Parnell's case, Messrs. Lockwood and Reid will remain to represent the other Parnellites before the commission.

The annual session of the Sunday School association opened at Ocean Grove, N. J.

The Shaker colony at North Union, near Cleveland, is to be abandoned. The grounds have been purchased by an eastern syndicate.

Frank Hoyt, the teller of the First National bank, of Hoboken, who appropriated $18,000 of the bank's funds, has been released on bail. Hoyt intends to pay the bank all the money he abstracted before he is called before the United States district court. He will plead guilty.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The market, while displaying some points of irregularity, was generally higher. The irregularity was the only feature which had any tendency to weaken it. What weakness there was made its presence manifest in the early dealings, when one or two of the bull favorites on the boards took a spasmodic tumble.

Following are the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	53¾	Reading g. m. 4s.	91
N. Pac. com	27¾	Reading 1st pf. 5s	81½
N. Pac. pref	64½	Reading 2d pf. 5s.	68
Pennsylvania	51½	Reading 3d pf. 5s.	54
Reading	23 5-16	H. and B. T. com.	—
Lehigh Nav.	52¾	H. and B. T. pf.	45¾
St. Paul	69¼	W., N. Y. and P.	—

The Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Cotton was quiet but firm at 11¼c. per pound for middling uplands.

Feed was in fair supply and dull at $12.50@13.75 per ton for winter bran.

Flour and Meal—Flour was quiet but firmly held, under light supplies. Sales of 625 barrels, including Minnesota clears and straights at $3.50@5.50; Pennsylvania family at $4@4.25; western do. at $4.25@4.90; winter patents at $5@5.50; spring do. at $5.75@6.25. Rye flour sold in a small way at $3 per barrel for choice.

Grain—At the 1 p. m. call wheat had 83c. bid for July; 82c. for August; 82c. for September; 82¾c. for October. Corn had 41½c. bid for July; 42c. for August; 42¾c. for September; 43¼c. for October. Oats had 33½c. bid for July; 31¼c. for August; 30¼c. for September; 30½c. for October.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Oil opened at 92¾c., and closed at 92c.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The market opened at 92c., advanced to 92¾c., and closed at 92c.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Petroleum is more active and steady. Market opened at 92c., advanced to 93c. and at noon 92¾c. was bid.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Petroleum is easy at 7½c.

THE SHOE BRUSH GONE



I won't miss it, for I have long since adopted an easier and cleanlier way. A bottle of

Wolff's ACME Blacking

and a sponge to keep my shoes washed clean, save a deal of labor and shoe leather.

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

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DEM. CO. COM.

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" S. W	Patrick Garrety
" W. W	Joseph W Gross
Centre Hall Borough	J W M'Cormick
Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W	J D Ritter
" 2d W	J H Riley
" 3d W	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P	Philip Confer
" W P	T F Adams
" E P	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	T S Delong
Ferguson, E P	John T M'Cormick
" W P	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P	Geo B Crawford
" N P	J C Rossman
Haines, E P	J A Bowersox
" W P	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P	B F Arney
" S P	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P	Hugh McCann
" N P	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P	Patrick Kelly
" " E P	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
Walker	J H McCauley
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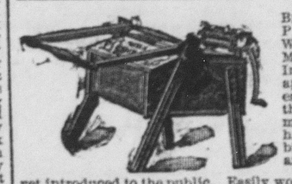
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History of the Johnstown Flood.

Messrs. J. W. Keeler & Co., Phila., (successors to Hubbard Bros.) have in press for early issue a complete and accurate History of the Johnstown Flood, including all the other cities and towns that have suffered likewise. It will be well illustrated. Will be sold through agents, or mailed direct on receipt of $1.50. The demand will undoubtedly be immense.

The thrilling experiences, pathetic incidents, deeds of heroism, unparalleled suffering, devastation and death, and the sympathy shown in the contributions of millions for their relief, form a History of the most intense interest to all, and a history every one will want to preserve in book form. It certainly offers a great opportunity for agents—a host of whom will be needed to supply the demand for this work.

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Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

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Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

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Just received at the Centre Hall Mills' coal yard.
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A Radiant Memory.

Two lovely women went one day,
From homes with every comfort blessed
That wealth can give, a friend to seek
Who long had known no health nor rest.
Bleak was the way—the air was chill—
The sky was dark with winter gloom,
And when at last their search was done
They found her in a dreary room.

And yet, years after, looking back
Upon that day it seemed most bright,
With sunny paths and cloudless skies
And many hints of spring delight;
For memory to them returned
Only a kindness shrined in grace,
A grateful prayer with glad tears gemmed,
A smile upon a wistful face.

A SHARP TRANSACTION.

"Oh, such pretty vases, mamma!" said Fanny, nearly throwing herself out of the window, in her eagerness to look after an old-clothes man, who, with his bag upon his shoulder, and his basket of brittle ware upon his arm, was just at that moment passing the door. "Such pretty, pretty vases! Do let me have one, mamma!"

Now, I never, on any account, encourage one of those people. I have hitherto made it a positive rule never to allow one of them to cross my threshold. Yet, somehow, Fanny's eyes (they are just like Psalter's) looked so coaxingly into mine, that, before I had taken a moment to consider about it, I opened the door; and the minute I did so, of course, the old clothes man came straight up the stairs, with his "Old clo'! old shoes! Enny tings to change dis morning, laty?"

As I had opened the door, I thought it could do no harm to humor Fanny, just for once, you know; so, telling the man to wait a moment, and bidding Fanny, in a whisper, not to leave the hall until I came back (for I was afraid the man might meddle with something while I was gone), I ran up stairs, and was soon engaged in inspecting the contents of a musty old wardrobe in the lumber-room. There was an old office coat of Psalter's, terribly out at the elbows; an old vest of Brother John's, totally destitute of pockets; a little frock of Fanny's, which she had outgrown a year before; and a broche shawl of my own, which had been spotted with rain, and which I had placed in the wardrobe in a fit of impatience, pretending to myself that it was utterly ruined. It was the only thing of any value there, and, in fact, it was so good that I hesitated about producing it on the present occasion. I turned it about, and looked at it over and over again. The center was the only part which was stained. I could rip the border off and have it dyed, and my shawl would be as good as new again. But then it was so much trouble, and I had a very pretty shawl, and a cloak, and a beaded wrap besides. Still I did feel afraid that it would be wrong to dispose of it for next to nothing.

While I was deliberating on the subject, I heard some one beside me say, "Why don't you come, mamma?" and there, if you'll believe me, stood that disobedient child, notwithstanding I had told her not to leave the hall on any account. There she was, and the old-clothes man was alone down stairs. I declare I had half a mind to shake her well.

I ran down stairs immediately. There stood the peddler just where I had left him, rubbing his hands one over the other, and looking so steadfastly at nothing that he really seemed to have a cast in one of his eyes and a squint in the other. "Ugh! what a villainous-looking face he had—it absolutely made me shudder. He lifted the coat from the chair upon which I had laid it, and held it at arm's length with a supercilious air.

"Ah!" he said, "dat is goot for nothing, laty. Dat ish not goot for rags. I got very pretty tings in my basket. Laty, any old clo's, old shoes—anything else, laty? Little laty, want pretty tings out uv my basket?"

"Here's a frock," said Fanny, "and a vest of Uncle John's, and a shawl of ma's."

"Ah!" granted the man, "The frock is no goot—not worth nothings. The vest wash no use mit me. The shawl was leetle petter—leetle petter, laty. Vot you want with him?"

"I want a pretty vase," said Fanny.

"Ah!" leetle laty," said the peddler, "I makes no monish mit you—you too hard an me. Vell, vell, I takes de clo's. Dey ish worth nothing, most nothing, laty, and I give you dis vase—very goot vase. I makes myself poor bargain, leetle lady. Ugh! I make no monish mit you;" and with innumerable jerks and moves and gesticulations, he thrust a little vase, with a very gaudy pattern painted on the front, into the child's hand, and began to gather up the articles from the floor where he had dropped them.

Just then I happened to glance through the window, and saw, to my chagrin, two of my most fashionable acquaintances coming up the street; and really, for the moment, I would not have cared how much the man had cheated me, so that I got him out of the house before they came up. He did go at last, although he came back, after they were in the hall, to say:

"Next time you has petter tings, laty; then we make petter bargains. I make no monish mit you dish day, laty. Good-bye. I come next week—den you hash petter tings."

At which speech Mrs. Japonica rolled up her eyes and asked me what the man meant; and Miss Cornelia Japonica "wondered I didn't move nearer Fifth avenue, where I would not be subjected to the intrusion of such people."

The Japonicas staid a good while, and talked away about all manner of fashionable nothings—the last concert, and the last party at Mrs. Highflyer's—how sweetly Screechoiint sang, and how elegantly Miss Wilkings was dressed the other day. By the time they went, Clara, and Rosa, and Dick, were home from school, and Fanny was crying for lunch. So my time was pretty well occupied for an hour or more, and I forgot all about the old peddler, until Rosa began to fidget about the room and rummage my work-box and desk for something she had lost.

"What are you looking for, Rosa?" I said, rather impatiently, as she overset a box of cotton. "I wish you would be more careful."

"It's all Fanny's fault, ma. I told her not to touch it till I came home," answered Rosa.

"I don't care," said Fanny; "it was mine, too."

"It was more mine," said Rosa, "because I'm the biggest—warn't it, ma?"

"What are you speaking of?" I inquired. What was more yours?"

"Why the money pa gave us to play store with," said Rosa. "The bank-bill, you know, ma."

Psalter had received a bad five dollar bill some time before, and after marking it with red ink, had kept it in his pocket-book until a few days before, when he gave it to the children as a plaything. I had seen it in Fanny's hand that very morning, just before the clothes man passed the window; and the moment I remembered that, I guessed where the note had vanished.

"Did you have it when you saw your little vase in the man's basket, Fanny?" said.

"Oh, yes, ma!" said Fanny. "I recollect now, I put it on the hall table when I opened the door. I'll go and look there."

She went, but of course didn't find it. I do declare I had to laugh when I thought how disappointed the old peddler would feel when he found out that the bill was worthless. I quite enjoyed it.

My merriment was shortened, however; for not fifteen minutes after, I discovered that a new vest of Psalter's, which he had only brought home the day before, and which I had laid upon my work basket until I should find time to set the buckle at the back a little farther forward, was missing. I searched everywhere, but the vest was nowhere in the house. Such a beautiful thing as it was, too, and Psalter had given more for it than I had ever known him to give for a vest before, because he admired it so!—to think that it should be lost through my own foolish carelessness, for of course I knew that old peddler had it! I never felt so distressed in all my life about such a thing. I would far rather have lost my own velvet bonnet, or even my best dress. I would willingly have my hair cut short off all the way round, like a boy's, to have had it back again, and I'm sure I couldn't say more than that.

Glad as I always am to hear Psalter's step upon the sidewalk, I almost dreaded to hear it that night, for I should have to tell him all about it; and though I knew he wouldn't scold, yet, dear me! I did feel so ashamed of my stupidity.

The first thing Fanny did when she heard her father fitting his key into the key-hole, was to run, with her vase in her hand, down the entry to show her bargain to him; and tripping over the rug, down she came just as he opened the door, smashing the china and cutting her poor lip terribly. There was an end of the vase, and the lamentations over her broken toy and cut lip were perfectly deafening; and while trying to soothe her, I forgot all about the peddler and vest both for a little time. Peace was restored, and I was just filling the teapot, when Brother John arrived, looking exceedingly complacent, and carrying a parcel under his arm, which he laid upon the sofa.

"What is in that paper, Uncle John?" said Fanny, inquisitive as usual, trying to untie the cord which fastened the package.

"That is my new vest, Fan," said John, untying the string himself.

At the word "vest," my heart sank like a lump of lead.

"Oh, dear!" I thought, "the time is coming. I must tell now, very soon."

"It is just like yours, Psalter," said John. "You know how I admired that. Well, by a rare piece of good fortune, an old fellow offered me just such a one this morning, and I bought it. I don't believe you could tell the two apart."

And he held up a vest so like Psalter's that it seemed absolutely the same.

"The old fellow had a lovely shawl, which he said was a wonderful bargain—only five dollars! It is just the color of the one you were so partial to, that was stained, or spotted, or something, so I thought I'd bring it up for you."

He held it toward me, but when I took it in my hand, good gracious! it was—no it couldn't be—yes, it absolutely was—the very shawl I had given to the old peddler man for Fanny's vase. The spots were taken out, and it had been brushed and ironed, but it was the very same.

John did not notice my agitation, but went on:

"I think my vest came to less than yours did, Psalter. Let me see. I gave him a ten-dollar note, and he gave me this in change. I hope it is good."

And John drew from his pocket a note marked with red ink on the back.

"Why, Uncle John," cried Rosa, the moment her eyes fell upon the bill, "where did you find my money?"

"Your money, child?" cried John, astonished. "Your money?"

"Yes, uncle—my bad money that pa gave me to play with. Don't you see the red letters on the back—BAD—that pa put there?"

John turned the note over on the other side.

"The child is right," he said. "What does all this mean?"

While he was looking at the note with all his might, I reached over and picked up the vest, turned it on the wrong side, and there, sure enough, were Psalter's initials, written in indelible ink by my own hands that very morning.

"Of whom did you buy these things, John?" I asked.

"Oh, didn't I tell you?" said John. "An old man who said he had kept a large clothing store, but being in poor circumstances, was obliged to peddle off the remainder of his stock himself."

"Had he a nose like our parrot's beak and eyebrows that went up so?" said Fanny, making two little right angles with her forefingers over her eyes, "because if he had, it is our clothes man, and he got that bill off the hall table."

"Why—what—I can't make this out," said John, completely bewildered. What do you mean by 'our old clothes man,' Fanny?"

"Why, a man came to the door with pretty things in a basket," said Fanny, "and ma gave him a shawl and an old coat for my pretty vase that I broke just now; and after he had gone, we found that he had stolen pa's vest and my bad money, uncle."

"Yes, John, I put in, "and he must have gone straight down town after he left me, and sold the articles to you, for that is the only way in which I can account for the fact of your having brought them up again, just as I made up my mind that I had bidden good-bye to them forever."

John's astonishment beggared description. He stood open-mouthed, rumpling his hair with both hands, for more than ten minutes; and then—but no matter what he said. Suffice it to say that such invectives of vengeance on the whole race of old clothes speculators were never before uttered, and that those hurled on the head of the particular one in question amounted to anathemas.

Every tale should have its moral, and remember well the one affixed to this, all ye housekeepers, "never deal with old-clo' men, for one peddler is a match for five ordinary females."

Heed Your Words.

That the tongue is not steel, yet it cuts. That cheerfulness is the weather of the heart. That sleep is the best stimulant, a nervine safe for all to take. That it is better to learn to say "no," than to be able to read Latin. That cold air is not necessarily pure, nor warm air necessarily impure. That a cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather. That there are men whose friends are more to be pitied than their enemies. That advice is like castor oil, easy enough to give, but hard enough to take. That wealth may bring luxuries, but luxuries do not always bring happiness. That grand temples are built of small stones, and great lives made up of trifling events. That nature is a rag merchant, who works up every shred, and rag, and end into new creations. That an open mind, an open hand, and an open heart would everywhere find an open door. That is not enough to keep the poor in mind; give them something to keep you in mind. That men often preach from the housetops while the devil is crawling in at the basement below. That life's real heroes and heroines are those who bear their own burdens bravely, and give a helping hand to those around them. That hasty words often rankle in the wound which injury gives, and that soft words assuage it; forgiveness cures, and forgetfulness takes away the scar.

The Most Valuable Metal.

'If I gave you a pound of metal and ordered you to make the most out of it, what kind of metal would you select?' asked a well known jeweler. 'Gold, of course,' was the prompt reply. 'I'd prefer a pound of steel,' said the jeweler, 'and I'd have it made into hair springs for watches. A pound of such springs would sell for an even $140,000.'

It is one thing to have our sins worn away from the memory, and quite another thing to have them washed away at the Gospel fountain.

CONCERNING COBWEBS.

How the Garden Spider Employs Its Wonderful Spinneret.

Let us see how the garden spider uses its inherited talent. Each individual is endowed with a spinneret or natural spinning machine through which can be drawn innumerable strands so fine that they can be seen only under a powerful microscope (Leeuwenhoeck runs on another leaf, spinning all the while, fastens again to that, and to another and another, continuing until a circle is formed inclosing as large a space as she designs for the outer boundary of her web. Then she passes back and forth over her work, adding claims that it takes 4,000,000 of these strands to make a thread as thick as a hair from a man's head). First, our spider begins to draw from out her spinneret a cord of as many of these strands as seem to her good and fastens it to some leaf or twig, then runs on another leaf, spinning all the while, fastens again to that, and to another and another, continuing until a circle is formed inclosing as large a space as she designs for the outer boundary of her web. Then she passes back and forth over her work, adding fresh thread and strengthening this outer line, which she secures to every possible object.

Finally she stops, fastens her thread with special care, and begins to run around the circle, spinning as she goes; but now carrying her fresh thread carefully raised upon one hind foot, thus keeping it from touching the older strands and becoming glued to them. When half way round she stops, pulls her thread tight, fastens it very strongly, and a firm line is drawn straight across the centre of the circle. She runs down this centre line to the middle, fastens another thread to it there, carries it to a new point at the outer edge, fastens it, and we now see that she is engaged in making those lines in the web that look so like the spokes of a wheel. She repeats this operation again and again, until all the radii or spokes are formed. When they are done she carefully tests each thread by pulling, to make sure that it is firm and strong; and, if one proves unsatisfactory, she either strengthens or re-makes it altogether.

Now that the main lines are built, our spider goes once more to the centre point, and begins to spin again—this time in circles—fastening to each radius as she passes. At first these circles, or more correctly spirals, are placed quite close together, but she leaves ever a wider and wider space between as she approaches the outer edge. The outer circle and the radii were spun of a silk which becomes dry directly after leaving the spider's body, is of great strength and very firm; but these spirals are formed of a substance which differs essentially. When first drawn from the spinneret it is extremely glutinous—a most important property, as by this it is enabled to adhere tenaciously to the radii—and it is, besides so highly elastic as to be capable of being pulled far out of place without breaking. When the spirals are finished the spider returns again to the centre and proceeds to bite off the points of all the radii close to the first encircling line, by which she much increases the elasticity of her web. It is in or beneath this central opening that the spider usually sits and watches for the coming of her prey.

Curious Effects of Color.

Few are aware of the mysterious influence certain colors have upon them.

An intimate friend of mine is troubled with habitual forebodings told me it always did her good to come into my room; she could not tell why it was, but as soon as she entered it a peace came into her soul, and all mental disquietude was banished for the time.

She laughingly told me not to flatter myself that it was my presence or my companionship that produced this effect, for she did not have this feeling in any other room in our house, even if I were there.

She visited us in the summer and when she was about leaving I gave her the key to that mysterious peace she longed to have more frequently.

I had noticed that when I was fatigued or disheartened it rested me to sit by a window where I could see the grass.

I tried an experiment. I chose green and white for the predominating colors in my summer bed room, I had dark green shades and dotted Swiss curtains. A home-made catch-all in the shape of a shield was covered with green silk, and green ribbon was quilled around the edge.

One of the vases on my dressing-case was a quaint shape in pottery, painted Nile green, with solid discs of cardinal, gold, copper and dark green. Pin stripes of these colors ran irregularly, connecting some of the discs. I kept only pure white flowers in this vase. My splasher was of green covered with dotted swiss.

Every one on coming into this room for the first time after I changed the colors exclaimed, "How peaceful!" or "How restful this room is, somehow."

In my winter room I had a cherry suite, and rich warm reds predominated.

A friend said of this room, "No one could have the blues after coming in this cheery room." Another said, "I like to sit in this room, we are always sure to have lively conversation."

Many ladies dress habitually in black, not because they are in mourning but "because a black dress is suitable for any occasion." And so, day after day, year after year, they cast a shadow on the spirits of those around them, without knowing that sombre dress has much to do with silence or gravity in our households.

I persuaded a young married friend to get a dark blue instead of the black material she had selected. When the dress came home she put it on. Her two-year old boy was delighted when he saw her in a dress that set off her pure complexion. His face was fairly radiant and he could not give her enough kisses and caresses. He stroked her face and her dress alternately and laughed with delight. Suddenly he slid down from her knee and pulling her black dress from the chair he frowned at it, shook his head vigorously and said, "Take it away!"

Her husband was as much pleased as the baby. He told her she made him think of the days of their courtship. He had intended going out that evening but deferred the business, and spent the evening at home; enjoying reminiscences of past happy days and reading aloud choice literature. This experience she never forgot. Dark blues, seal browns and other rich dark colors were thereafter chosen instead of black fabrics.

At a summer resort I met a lady who wore nothing but black "because it was so convenient." Her husband was a confirmed invalid. I persuaded her to have white wrappers for home wear in the summer and dark garnet or a rich maroon for winter. The next year I induced her to discard black altogether and dress in the dark colors that a middle-aged lady may wear. She acknowledged, when I met her again, that I was right. The change in her dress made a change in her home atmosphere.

In one instance a room furnished in blue had a soothing influence on a nervous sufferer.

With a little tact and a great deal of observation one could find out more curious facts on this subject than I have space to enumerate.

An Attack on the Flannel Shirt.

The flannel shirt is a mockery, a delusion and a snare. It gives to the wearer the outward appearance of a tough and disrespectful person. It imparts to his feelings a perpetual heat and irritation. It scratches his neck. It clings woolily about his wrists. But more and worse than all this, it exercises a distinctly demoralizing influence upon him. Before he has worn it an hour he begins to experience a thirst for beer, and visions of cool cellars and foam-topped schooners tempt him. The friction of the flannel on his throat, moreover, has occult and sinister effects. It eliminates responsibility. It causes the victim of the flannel shirt to feel that he is only fit for a 'longshoreman's work; that he ought to have a short pipe in his mouth or his hat-band; that he has a secret affinity with water-front saloons. Doubtless a man may fight well enough in a flannel shirt, or he may fish, or cut bait, or loaf in the grass; but he cannot invite his soul when so clad with any hope of adequate response. No, the ideal summer dress does not include, nor is it based upon, the flannel shirt. That ideal calls for coolness, softness of texture, and absorbent capacity. There is nothing which surpasses the coolness of clean linen, and but for the baleful starch which testifies to the triumph of stupid conventionalism over common sense, it is plain that a linen garment offers the most hopeful foundation for that summer costume of the future which the coming race will wear.

An Even Tempered Man.

'What an ugly man,' said Prittitom, the stranger, as he strolled down the village street with his friend. 'Yes,' said his friend, 'that is Peter Gray; he is very homely but the pleasantest tempered man in the world. You can't make him mad, no matter what you do you cannot anger him.' 'Dollars to doughnuts,' said the stranger, 'I can rile him all up.' He walked up to Peter and caught hold of his gray beard. 'You miserable old swindler,' he said. 'You surprise me,' said Peter, with an impatient gesture. When Prittitom recovered consciousness he was lying on the drug store counter and they were bathing his face. 'What was that he said?' he murmured in broken tones. 'He said you surprised him,' repeated his friend. 'That's what I thought he said,' murmured the stranger. 'Send for a bishop and let us return thanks that I didn't irritate him.'

Milk Not a Beverage.

It is a mistake to look upon milk as a beverage. It is a liquid food, and though it quenches thirst at the moment, it makes it more intense after it has been some time in the stomach, and its digestion has commenced. Healthy infants who receive a sufficiency of milk often cry for long periods, to the bewilderment and distress of mothers and nurses, simply because they are thirsty; and in many cases where indigestion is caused by weakness or insufficiency of the gastric juice, the child would be greatly benefited by a drink of water.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Fidelity in trifles is the ladder which leads to greatness.

Choose ever the plainest road, it always answers best.

A good man with bad friends is liable to be misunderstood.

The office of liberality consisteth in giving with judgment.

Patient waiting is often the highest way of doing God's will.

As you learn, teach; as you get, give; as you receive, distribute.

The finest fruit earth holds up to its Maker is a finished man.

Whatever is obtained by deceit cheats no man but the getter.

Thoughtfulness and consideration are becoming to the Christian.

There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.

Get right within, and the outward bearing will take care of itself.

A good man always profits by his endeavor; yea, when he is absent.

Dishonesty, duplicity and falsity of character are business mistakes.

A grave, wherever found, preaches a short, pithy sermon to the soul.

The wise man knows he knows nothing; the fool knows he knows all.

As certainly as your Master's love is in you, His work will be upon you.

The easiest labor is a burden to him who has no motive for performing it.

A wise man will be more anxious to deserve a fair name than to possess it.

You get more than the value of what ever you give in exchange for learning.

There are two paths which lead but to the grave—the allopath and the homœpath.

Busy lives, like busy waters, are generally pure. Stagnant lives, like stagnant pools, breed corruption.

The man with polished manners rubs along easily through the world; but it is because he rubs that he is polished.

Temptation in the line of duty God has provided for; but temptation sought and coveted God has no provision for.

Diderot, the French philosopher and skeptic, said of the New Testament, "I can find no better lessons to teach my child."

A loving spirit is its own reward. Its love may not be returned, but its love cannot be lost. The gain of loving and its reward is—in loving.

Happiness does not consist of earthly possessions or in distinguished positions for both are perishable, but in the consciousness of having done an act that gives consciousness to others.

Praise not thy work, but let thy work praise thee; for deeds, not words, make each man's memory stable. If what thou do'st is good, its good all men will see; musk by its smell is known, not by its label.

It is not the variegated colors, the cheerful sounds, and the warm breezes which enliven us so much in spring; it is the quiet prophetic spirit of endless hopes, a presentiment of many joyful days, the anticipation of higher, everlasting blossoms and fruit.

Happiness is like manna. It is to be gathered in grains and enjoyed every day; it will not keep; it cannot be accumulated; nor need we go out of ourselves, nor into remote places to gather it, since it is rained down from heaven at our very doors, or rather within them.

If you want to please the commoner sort of people, speak words of praise as truly as you can with truth. If you want to help and gratify the noble-minded few, you must be appreciative of their character and their holiest strivings, and speak accordingly.

Advantages often place us at a disadvantage. A ripe scholar appears stupid in a company of small-talkers; a small-talker appears stupid in a company of scholars. Many a child is backward in talking because it knows enough to be timid about expressing itself; many a child talks early because it does not know enough to keep silent. Thought is as likely to be a bridle as a spur. Every one can make his advantages count more for him than his disadvantages count against him.

Results ought to be labored for because they will be valuable; but no result is valuable merely because it has been labored for. An author finds it hard to throw away sentences that have cost him nights of thought and days of labor,—even though he sees how the value of his work will be increased by this rejection. The only way is to work for a good result, and not to depend upon a result's being good simply because it has been worked for.

When the world condescends to compassion, what execration is equal to it? How beautifully it draws up the full indictment of his failings, that it may extend its clemency to each! How carefully does it discriminate between your depravity and your weakness, that it may not wrong you. But how cutting is the hopefulness it expresses for your future, by suggesting some impassible road for your reformation.

Pleasure is a shadow, but knowledge is ecstatic in enjoyment, perennial in fame, unlimited in space, and indefinite in duration. In the performance of its great offices it fears no danger, spares no expense, looks into the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, wings its flight into the skies, enriches the globe, explores sea and land, contemplates the distant, examines the minute, comprehends the great, ascends the sublime; there is no place too remote for its grasp, no sphere too exalted for its reach.

A change of work is more of a relief to many a man than an abandonment of work would be. "My avocation is my vacation from my vocation," said a busy worker. And in that statement he suggested a truth that has its bearing on all plans for vacation life, in summer or winter. Every man needs his vacation in some form or other, at one time or another. But when a man is to take his vacation, and how he is to use it, is not a question for fashion or custom to settle. Avocation work may be vacation rest.

THREE DAMS BREAK

A DISASTER AT JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK.

NINE BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY—PEOPLE SWEPT INTO THE TORRENT AND SEVERAL DROWNED.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—There are reports here that three big dams were washed away near Johnstown, and that crowds of people got on a bridge to watch the flood and it was carried away, and several people were drowned. A complete prostration of wires makes it impossible to communicate with Johnstown at the present hour (10.30 P. M.) Every effort is being made to get definite information.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Efforts to communicate with any point within the localities of Johnstown, N. Y., and Amsterdam, where rumors would lead to the impression that there has been a disaster of no small proportions, are unavailing on account of the fact that the telegraph wires throughout the section have been destroyed.

Reports have been received here that a cyclone caused the disaster, while a more serious character is given to the story by indefinite, and, as yet unconfirmed, rumors, that there has been considerable loss of life.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—A telephone message from Johnstown says: The town is in total darkness. Nine bridges were washed away. The electric light plant has been washed away, also three skin mills at Gloversville. One body has been recovered.

The water is three feet in the village of Fonda.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 9.—Rumor of a flood in the eastern part of the State was received here to-night by telephone from Syracuse. There are no particulars, and telegraph interruptions make them unobtainable at this hour.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—At 12 o'clock to-night rain is falling in torrents in Johnstown and the flood is assuming a terrible aspect; mills and sheds are being carried rapidly away. It is beginning to rain here (Troy), and threatens to be a heavy storm.

A CLOUD BURST.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 9.—A cloud burst washed away the Central Railroad tracks, between Aiken and Tribes Hill Stations, about five miles west of Amsterdam, this afternoon, causing another delay to all trains. The wreck of a freight train which blocked all four tracks in the morning, had just been cleared, and delayed trains began to move both east and west, when some of them were caught by this new mishap, and a second blockade occurred more serious than the first.

The west bound limited and two other express trains, which left here about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, came back here between 7 and 8 o'clock and were sent west over the West Shore road. It seems impossible to get any particulars here this evening as to how bad the break is or how long it will take to repair it. Some of the trains hurrying to make up lost time narrowly escaped the cloud burst, but all did escape. One house was partially washed away, but no lives have been lost. There is no wire west of Amsterdam and there is a rumor that the storm extended to Johnstown, in Fulton county

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9th—The telephone people at Amsterdam state that a washout at Akin, three miles west of there, has torn up 400 feet of track and cut off communication with the West. Whether the washing out was caused by a cloud burst at Akin or by the breaking of a dam at Johnstown, N. Y., as rumored, cannot be ascertained. Amsterdam reports an exceedingly heavy rain storm in that section just before communication was cut off. Akin is on the New York Central, and a creek, which furnishes water power to several mills, runs through the place.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., July 10.—Yesterday afternoon a furious storm broke in this vicinity. The rain fell in torrents, and in ten minutes little rills became mighty foaming torrents. The Cayadutta leaped up and above its banks. Bushes and trees were uprooted and flung against dams and bridges, frail things at the best, which lasted but a few minutes against the shock of the creek, ordinarily but a few yards wide, now boiling and seething within new banks fifty and sixty feet apart.

All streams arose and the plank road from Fonde to this place was ripped up and mashed and piled in heaps. The Cayudutta took everything in its path. About three miles east of the town was McVain's dam, which supplied the water to one of the mills. Close by was the terrible cloudburst. The rain came pouring down in torrents and the water rose with wonderful rapidity.

To this terrible pressure the weak dam could offer only a poor resistance, and scarcely before the mill hands knew what had happened it crumbled. On came the roaring torrent, carrying trees, grain, rubbish, hay and the debris of the broken dams into Schriver's pond, which lies at the foot of the hill upon which the town is situated. It was an artificial pond, covering about two acres, and the water was confined by a dam of mud and boards, and of corresponding weakness and inability to resist the volume of water that might rush against it. The pond was soon full and the water continued to rise. Adam's mill, near by, was flooded and the water beat with great force against the dam. Then there was a terrible crash, and the dam disappeared, letting the whole pond against the side of Schriver's mill. The building was three stories high, and the main part of it stood out over the Cayadutta. When the water struck with such a great crash the whole structure fell. Half of the town had come down to see the raging waters, and a crowd of people gathered near the bridge at Perry street, about a block below Schriver's mill.

The people, reckless and heedless of the warnings of the police officer, pressed against the iron railing nearest the dam, while the water rushed past within two feet of the keystone. Suddenly, between 7.30 and 8 o'clock, there was a grating sound, a splash and loud cries for help. The whole side of the bridge had caved in and 20 people were struggling in the torrent among the dirt and masonry. The darkness was intense, the electric light works having been flooded. There was absolutely no artificial light, and the people that crowded to the assistance of the unfortunates could do only little. Charles Abbott was carried down under five bridges and over a dam which withstood the flood. A woman with her babe in her arms stood just at the edge of the bridge. She fell into the flood and neither she nor the child was seen afterwards. Willie Myers, a boy of 14, who worked in a glue factory and supported his widowed mother, was not seen alive after the accident. It is known that eight lives were lost, but so far only four bodies have been recovered, those of John F. Cookley, Charles Frees, Burt Steadwell and an unknown man. The others are Wm. Myers, R. D. Simmons and an unknown woman, who was swept away with a child in her arms. Parties have been searching all day along the banks of the stream for the missing.

CLOUDBURST IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—A special from Greensburg, Pa., says: One of the most destructive storms that ever occurred in this section passed over the northern end of the county this evening about 4 o'clock.

Rain fell in torrents and the creeks for miles around the mining village of Crab Tree overflowed, and crops of wheat, hay and oats were carried down the streams.

The waters of the Crab Tree and Thorn creeks were the most damaging. Trees were uprooted in their course, and buildings situated on their banks have been swept away. Every bridge on both creeks, from Crab Tree to Saltsburg, have been carried away, and two or three hundred yards of the Crab Tree branch railroad has been completely washed out.

No lives have as yet been reported lost. A hail storm followed and was most disastrous to the corn crop, and it is thought to be entirely destroyed.

The storm embraced an area of about 30 miles, and in many places the wheat, which had been cut by the farmers in the morning, was carried down the stream in the shocks. At Salem and at the Five Points and all along the Loyalhanna creek the damage is great. The loss will run up into the thousands of dollars.

It is believed the flood was caused by a cloudburst, inasmuch as it was confined to that narrow limit, the rain here being very light.

The Crab Tree Railroad is a branch of the Pennsylvania road, and it is thought the full extent of the damage to the road has not yet been told, as it runs for a distance on the flat below where the washout was observed. The water is now falling rapidly.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—A freight wreck at Wilmerding, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which occurred last night, has not yet been cleared. Two bodies have been taken from the wreck, and it is thought more were killed. Trainmen estimate the list of dead and injured at 15.

The train caught fire from a carload of whisky which was wrecked, and which was ignited in some unknown manner. Thirteen cars and the engine were totally wrecked.

LATER.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—As far as known the freight accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Wilmerding station, 20 miles east of here last night, resulted in the death of three persons and the injury of three others. Their names were: Killed—William Connelly, bootblack, aged 15; residence, Pittsburg; killed outright. John Hyde, newsboy, aged 15; residence, Pittsburg; died on way to hospital. Unknown man, about 25 years old, died at hospital.

Injured—Andrew Kennedy, newsboy, aged 14 years, Pittsburg, right arm and thigh broken; probably fatally hurt. Alfred Young, colored, aged about 25 years, Lima, O., contused back and otherwise seriously injured. John Kennedy, aged 23, Milwaukee, badly cut and bruised; will probably recover. A number of others were reported to have been caught in the wreck, but no trace of them has yet been found. The accident was caused by a broken wheel.

The train, which consisted of 37 loaded freight cars and two engines, left this city for the East about half-past 8 o'clock last night, and the accident happened about 10 o'clock. Thirteen cars were completely demolished.

A tramp who escaped said there were at least 25 persons on the train, but, as nothing can be found of their remains, it is thought this was untrue. Trains east and west were delayed several hours by the tracks being blocked. The loss is many thousands of dollars.

—Engineer Henry Barron, pulling the fast train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, was shot in his engine early on the morning of the 7th, while passing a freight train at Coon Siding, Iowa. The bullet struck Barron in the face, breaking his jaw. The fellow firing escaped in the dark. No cause is known for the deed. The engineer remained at his post and brought the train to Boone, 25 miles, before giving up. While Carles W. Carrath, a druggist, of Malden, Massachusetts, and F. H. Miller, a prominent broker, of Boston, were shooting near Malden river, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 8th, a ball from Carrath's rifle entered Miller's neck, killing him instantly. Although the men "were strong friends and lived in the same house," there is thought to be "a mystery about the shooting." and the police are investigating it.

—Kronsburg, a little village of fifty people, two miles east of Watertown, South Dakota, was visited by a wind storm on the 7th, and every house was more or less damaged. There is an unconfirmed report that two children were killed.

SULLIVAN THE VICTOR.

HE WON IN A CONTEST OF SEVENTY-FIVE ROUNDS.

SULLIVAN SCARCELY DAMAGED—KILRAIN GAVE UP FROM SHEER EXHAUSTION—TIME, TWO HOURS, EIGHTEEN MINUTES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The great fight is over and John L. Sullivan is the world's champion. Jake Kilrain, who had been considered a great fighter, proved not an unworthy rival, but he was a little out of his sphere. He stayed with the "big fellow" for seventy-five rounds, and was not quite knocked out, when, as an act of mercy, one of his seconds, Professor Mike Donovan, threw up the sponge.

No previous fight in this country has ever created such a widespread interest as the one between these two men, and the 5000 people who stood around the ring where to-day's battle took place were thrilled from first to last with feverish excitement. So intense was this strain that early in the course of the fight several strong men fainted, and nearly all were in a state of semi-frenzy. Sullivan's backers werein the majority, but Kilrain was not neglected, and his generalship gained him admirers among the Sullivan supporters, many of whom thought the Boston boy would finish him with a punch.

In this expectation they were disappointed. Kilrain did not prove himself the equal of Sullivan as a fighter, but he showed equal or superior ability as a wrestler, and for 75 rounds maintained the contest, at times with a vigor that promised a no worse issue than a draw.

When the match was made Sullivan lay abed, weak from typhoid fever. Doctors said he would never be himself again. For weeks after he began to mend his legs, the most effective part of the fighter's equipment, were shaky and strengthless. Kilrain's backers warily chose to have the contest decided under the rules of the London Prize Ring, which greatly increased Kilrain's chances of success, seeing that he was shifty on his feet and a good wrestler. Sullivan was no wrestler, and, according to the history of all such men, his legs ought to fail him after 20 minutes fighting.

Kilrain's tactics were to throw his man often enough to weaken him, then punch him into insensibility. Had the battle been fought under the Marquis of Queensbury rules there would have been no wrestling, and every time Sullivan knocked Kilrain down he would have to come back and fight in ten seconds or lose the fight.

Clearly the match was in favor of Kilrain, the lighter, more agile man. When the fight went on from hour to hour Kilrain found himself growing weaker in each round, while Sullivan's strength was not diminished. For more than 30 rounds the fight was a foot race, Kilrain always in the lead, Sullivan chasing him, growling, begging him to stand and fight.

It was not cowardice that led Kilrain to pursue this Fabian policy. It was thought to be the only way by which Sullivan could be worn down. Let him once stand panting and limp as he did before Mitchell in Chantilly, and big Kilrain could easily close in and knock him into insensibility. The chance never came. Kilrain expended much of his strength wrestling. Sullivan knew enough of the art to fall easily on the turf and without hurt. Seeing this, Kilrain resorted to Mitchell's runaway tactics. But this time Sullivan's legs did not give out.

As a last resort Kilrain tried the Bostonian's own plan of battle. He went at him and fought stiffly. Then it could be seen that all his previous work had only postponed his fate. Again and again the Bostonian's fists fell upon him, and at last beat him into unconsciousness.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Herbert A. Pearson, aged 45 years and unmarried, was drowned while bathing in the lake at Chicago, on the evening of the 7th. He was a millionaire mine owner from Bonanza City, Idaho, and had hired a yacht and invited an actress to take a sail, promising to teach her how to swim. While the boatman was going toward the shore to find a shallow spot in which the woman might take her first lesson, Pearson, who had put on his bathing suit, dived from the yacht side. When the boat had got a few hundred feet away Pearson cried for help and sank. His body was not recovered.

—Michael Gordon, supposed to have been only slightly injured in a tenement-house fight in Chicago on the 7th, was obliged to have one of his eyes removed by a physician, on the 8th, and it was discovered after the operation that his internal injuries would probably prove fatal. During the row Mrs. Rossack, wife of his assailant, received a slight cut from a knife wielded by her husband, and she died on the 8th, of lockjaw. Her husband, who received news of her death in jail, through a visit from their six little children, is likely to become insane.

—In Pittsburg, on the 9th, Richard Lewis fatally shot Mrs. Elmira Moseby and her sister, Emeline Myers, and then committed suicide. It is said that Lewis wanted Mrs. Moseby, who was a widow, to marry him, and that she refused. She was 30 years old and her sister 15 years. The parties are colored. Charles Blackmar, while drunk, shot his aged mother at Blackmar, Michigan, on the 8th. A grandson of the woman seized the gun and shot Charles in the breast. The mother and son were both fatally wounded. J. Hage Winfield, son of Bishop Winfield, of California, was fatally shot in Benecia, on the 8th, by J. E. Crooks, in a quarrel over a newspaper article. At Appleton, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 6th, August Belz was called to his door by about a dozen "White Caps," who attempted to flog him for alleged wife-beating. Belz drew a bowie knife and slashed right and left among his assailants, cutting several, and giving one a wound in the stomach which is likely to prove fatal. They then fled with their wounded.

—Henry Blake and Michael Frawley went to the rocks, about a mile above Susquehanna, Pa., on the evening of the 8th, to take a swim. They were under the influence of liquor, and, losing their balance, fell a distance of 50 feet. Frawley was killed and Blake fatally injured.

—Emil Plettig and Gus. John, of Chicago, accompanied by a guide, on the 9th attempted to run the dam at Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, in a row boat. The boat capsized, and Plettig and John were drowned.

—An attempt was made on the morning of the 9th, to blow up with powder a building in the central part of Indianapolis in which the Salvation Army has established barracks. The building was badly damaged. The Salvation Army meetings have caused much complaint in the neighborhood.

—William Kirby, an assistant bathing master, was drowned on the 9th at Long Branch while trying to save the life of William Hirsch, a foolish young New Yorker, who had ventured too far out. Hirsch was got ashore in an exhausted condition.

—The three-year-old daughter of Samuel Bower, of Lycoming county, was killed on the 8th by a little brother, who was swinging a mowing scythe which struck the girl in the neck, nearly severing her head.

—Patrick Doyle, a one-armed peddler, choked Henry McNulty to death, in a saloon, in Buffalo, New York, on the evening of the 8th. McNulty had lost both arms and was helpless. The men had quarrelled over family affairs

—A north-bound train on the Central Vermont Railroad was ditched by a washout near Brandon, on the morning of the 10th. About 12 passengers were injured, none dangerously. The engine and five cars were wrecked, and it was expected that travel would be delayed 24 hours. A shifting engine collided with an accommodation train on the Pan Handle Railroad at Nimick's Station on the morning of the 10th. Five cars of the passenger train were thrown from the track and three of them went down an embankment. Several persons were injured, but not dangerously. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the freight crew.

—A gravel and coal train on the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon Railroad collided on the afternoon of the 10th near High Bridge, four miles from Pittsburg. Thirteen cars were wrecked and six persons injured, one—William Kunkle, a blacksmith—perhaps fatally. The collision was caused by "a mistake in orders."

—In Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the 10th, Martin Burke was committed for extradition. Judge Bain said he would hesitate to commit the prisoner to a jury on the evidence submitted, but he was only committing him for trial. An appeal to the full Court will be made.

—A man was found shot in the head, and probably fatally wounded, in one of the streets of Jacksonville, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 9th. It appeared from letters found upon him that he was George L. Travor, a well-to-do farmer of Kansas. He had written to a brother in Minneapolis that he "was insane and prepared to kill himself rather than be sent to a hospital." William Parish on the evening of the 9th shot and killed Mrs. Eva Calahan in Leavenworth, Kansas, and then committed suicide. She had been married but a short time. Parish was an unsuccessful suitor for her hand.

—The green midge" and what is supposed to be the Hessian fly have appeared in the country around Palmyra, Wisconsin, and are destroying vegetation, such as potatoes and grain, by the acre.

—On the evening of the 10th a cloud burst occurred on the Santa Fe Road, a few miles above Albuquerque, New Mexico, and all trains were delayed. The tracks for several miles were washed away and two bridges are gone. Steel rails were twisted into all sorts of shapes. Just before the burst occurred a violent storm raged in the mountains and rain descended in torrents.

—A passenger train on the Mexican Central Railway was wrecked near Chihuahua, on the evening of the 8th. Four persons were killed and 25 injured. The underpinning of a bridge had been washed out.

—James Crosby was struck by the Long Branch express on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Newark, New Jersey, on the 11th, and was instantly killed. Mr. Scheffer, a tailor at Pine Grove Mills, near Bellefonte, Pa., went gunning on the 8th, and was killed by the explosion of his gun. The body was found on the 11th. About 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th, an L shaped space, of about 40 by 40 feet, in the old Custom House building, in St. Louis, which is being remodelled, fell with a crash, carrying down parts of the third, second and first floors. No person was injured. The damage to the building is estimated at $25,000.

—During a storm on the evening of the 10th, lightning struck a small cottage near Manor Station, Chester county, Pa., occupied by a colored family, and killed Thomas Williams, aged 13 years. At Temple, Berks county, the residence of Augustus Kerling was struck by lightning and destroyed. Mrs. George Haden, a visitor, had her hand paralyzed.

—Three bodies of victims of the flood at Johnstown, New York, have been recovered. Three other persons are known to have been drowned.

—William Fisher died in East Saginaw, Michigan, on the 9th, of gangrene of the thumb, resulting from a bite inflicted by an unknown man with whom he was fighting, about two weeks ago.

—A slight earthquake shock was felt at Charleston, South Carolina, at 47 minutes past 9 o'clock on the evening of the 11th. The motion was vibratory, accompanied by a slight noise, the movement from north to south, and the duration about three seconds.

—Nick Becker, Henderson, Ky., has sold to the Gilford stable the chestnut gelding Gilford, 5 years, by Gilroy, out out of La Gitana, for $2500.

FASHION NOTES.

This week we omit our customary fashion letter, in order to place before our readers an article from the pen of an able writer, upon Color in Dress. Being the foundation of the art of dressmaking, we should make it a study.

But to woman? What shall we say, writes Hamilton Aide in the Fortnightly Review, that shall not appear to be an impertinent encroachment upon a province peculiarly her own, and in which she holds her judgment to be supreme. It might be replied that women, while rapidly assimilating the greater proportion of masculine studies, and employments, and sports, are not averse from trusting the adornment of their persons to the opposite sex, as the annals of costume in these later times go to prove. But I lay no great stress on that, preferring to assume that they consider good taste as neither masculine nor feminine; and, though they probably will not admit that it is independent of the varying fashions of the day, they may recognize the value of a few broad principles, the observance or infringement of which has affected the harmony of personal decoration from the earliest ages.

And in speaking of harmony, though form is foreign from my subject, I may be allowed to observe that the wreaths of perpendicular gold leaves and monstrous tiaras of the early Greeks (before they learned the value of proportion), the hideous bee-hives which weighed down the heads of Roman ladies of the lower empire, the wing-like fabrics and fool's caps of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the towers of powder and pomatum that dominated, and the huge hoops that encircled the figures of our great-grandmothers, were alike wrong. Be sure that the farther the dictates of the day demand a departure from natural outlines, the more shapely will the dictates of the next rescind its edict, and do penance for its infringement of a law that appeals alike to common and artistic sense. Look at the revulsion to classic shapes, pushed to their extreme limits, after the directoire had given place to the consulate. And the altitudes of our own time, rapidly descending into plains, are another illustration of this truth.

But to return to my proper theme. Joseph's "coat of colors" is, I suppose, the earliest indication we have of that love of gaudy attire which prevails among so many of the eastern and southern peoples. Their rich sun-dyed skins can stand the opposition of yellows, and crimson, and blue-greens; and against the clear glory of their azure skies, our eyes revel in such violent delights as it would be perilous, nay fatal, for pale-visaged folk, under our sad-veiled canopy to imitate. Atmosphere affects tone to a degree which enters little into the computations of even those who study the art of dress. Paradoxical as it may appear, it is no less true, that the brighter the sunshine, the more brilliant may be the contrasts of color; the reason of which I take to be that the shadows being stronger, the relief and repose are greater than where the opposition is only against a cold gray light.

Chevreuil lays down hard-and-fast rules about the tints that may be placed with advantage against certain complexions, and those which are detrimental. But the truth is that the endless variety in the physical aspect of human beings is such, that is misleading to class them, in many cases, as "fair," or "dark," or under any general denomination whatsoever. The skin may have more or less of the bistre and yellow ochre tones that belong to dark hair, though the hair itself may be of any shade from dust color to gold. The caprices of nature being so diverse, it follows that such rules must be elastic, and are made to be violated almost as often as not.

There is no rule, however, which seems to be absolutely inviolable. Where nature has been lavish with her colors, the decorator should be sparing of them. No admixture of strong tints can heighten the brilliancy of a Rubens' beauty; it rather detracts from it and fatigues the eye, the relief of contrast being needed. If the picture, instead of glowing, be subdued and lowtoned, then the background, the accompaniments, the frame, so to speak, may with advantage do their best to draw attention to their subject, as the gold halos and gem-encrusted triptych will add force and value to the pale Madonna and saints which they enclose.

Herein lies the great art of dress: to know just how far to draw attention to clothes and no farther; never to allow them to impinge upon the interest that should be centred in the face. I have seen intelligent human beings who apparently chose that their attire should be the first and last thing one thought of in connection with them. No beautiful woman, if she be clever withal, makes this mistake. Her dress may be sumptuous; it may heighten her attractions if judiciously chosen; it should never astonish and bewilder us. We read of the gorgeous attire of Queen Elizabeth, and are dazzled with the cloth of gold, the pearl-embroidered ruff and jeweled stomacher recorded in Zucchero's portraits of that vain and ill-favored sovereign. They are the woman; and take an undue prominence in our recollection of the thin, shadowless face, surrounded and overpowered by so much magnificence. But of her beautiful rival's clothes we hear little; and when we think of the Hollyrood portrait of Mary, it is the refinement and dignity of the lady we remember, not the splendor of her apparel.

The butterfly prettiness of a Pompadour, or the vacillating plainness of many an espiegle countenance that smiles upon us from canvas painted in he directoire days, may thrive under a tflutter of laces, and roses, and parti-colored ribands; or be humorously accentuated by a monstrous wig, gigantic hat and jabot. Perhaps they need such adventitious aid; at all events, eccentricity of forms and violence of color (as in the beflowered brocades the ladies of the court of Louis XV. so much affected) cannot hurt them. But it is otherwise with the noble ladies whom Vandyck and Reynolds loved to paint. No doubt some of them, like Joseph, affected "many colors," but these painters knew that to nine-tenths of women nothing is so "unbecoming," that sallow, mottled, or rubicund complexions are best relieved by broad masses of one tint, perhaps oftenest by white or black, emphasized by a sharp accent of opposing brightness. They knew, moreover, that where the dignity of beauty itself may be absent, the beauty of dignity, of that calm, unconscious grace (which is indeed a "spiritual" grace more than a merely physical one) is incompatible with obtrusive clothes. Sir Joshua, when the modes were outrees, mitigated them as far as possible. His gracious ladies speak to and fascinate us with careless ease, in spite of their monstrous edifices, their whalebones, buckram and scarcely manageable hats. And above all, they mostly stand, with no strang shadows, rightly clad in tender hues, that harmonize with the soft gray English sky above and soft home landscape round them. He felt—and he taught his sitters for the nonce to recognize—that the human face, if endowed with any measure of intelligence, nobility, or charm, must rise superior and not be subservient to its raiment; that a variety of colors is not brilliancy, nor is bedizenment distinction.

To borrow a familiar illustration, the voice that calls loudest to us is not always the most distinct, nor do the words uttered make the deepest impression. It is by the right balance and adjustment of tone, not by violence, that the orator's greatest effects are produced. And this is no less true of the language that is addressed to the eye, and that which appeals to the ear, for both are avenues to the understanding.

HORSE NOTES.

—Lord Tom Himyar worked a mile in 1.42 at Sheepshead recently.

—Budd Doble has not and does not expect to have Guy in his stable.

—The colt-starter Caldwell has arrived at Dwyer's stable at Brooklyn.

—The Nutwood stallion Dawn (2,19¾) has been thrown out of training.

—Mills, the English jockey, has been killed by falling in a race at Spa, Belgium.

—Wyndham Walden will not run Britannic again until the Monmouth Park second meeting.

—Major Thomas has concluded to name the suckling brother to Le Lex and Le Logos Le Loi.

—Champagne Charlie and Terra Cotta were both sent to Chicago recently.

—Globe trotted a quarter in thirty-two seconds recently on the Buffalo track.

—Tanner, by Long Taw, a three-year-old in Green Morris' stable, is said to be very fast.

—A match race for $250 a side has been arranged between St. Elmo (2.27½) and St. Jacob (2.29).

—It is probable that J. H. Shults, the Gravesend breeder of trotters, may run racers in the future.

—John Mescall, Indianapolis, Ind., has sold to a Mr. Jillson the black filly Almeda King, by the King.

—J. Grout, of Boston, has bought the gray mare Lalah H., 2.25, by Gilbreth Knox, 2.26½, dam by Gideon.

—B. C. Holly is reported to have driven the 4-year-old mare Yolo Maid a mile in 2.14½ since she became his property.

—Mr. Holmer, of Olean, N. Y., has decided to place his Rochester stallion Sensation in training after this season, and send him for a record,

—H. Simons, Louisville Ky., has sold to the Chicago Stables the bay colt Bravo, 3 years, by Bramble out of Nevado, by Lexington.

—Gipsy Baron, first known and raced at Tate's Creek, has been incorrectly reported as being dead. The gelding is still alive, is 5 years old, and owned by T. Stewart, of Iowa.

—C. W. Travis, Lafayette, Ind., has purchased of Dr. D. H. Patton, Remington, Ind., the bay filly Belle Sprague, foaled 1887, by Byron Sprague, dam Jessica, by Highland Chief.

—David Bonner, of New York, has purchased from G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky., the bay filly Emma Arrington, 4 years, by Mambrino Startle, dam Miss Brewer, by Red Wilkes.

—The bay colt Gibraltar, foaled 1888 by Longfellow, dam Carrie Phillips, by Pat Malloy, has been sold for $2500 by Chinn & Morgan, Harrodsburg, Ky., to L. N. Shippe, of Stockton, Cal.

—The chestnut colt Onsrard, 2 years, by Omondaga out of Aileen, by Alarm, is dead. He was the property of J. D. Fisher, of Baton Rouge La., and ran three times at New Orleans, winning once.

—Spokane, Hindoocraft and Longfish, winners, respectively, of the Kentucky and American Derby, Latonia Derby and St. Louis Derby—a trio of Derby—winners—will come together in the Twin City Derby, at St. Paul.

—Lucille Golddust, 2.16¼, will be bred back to Patron, 2.14¼. She is the only mare with a record better than 2.20 that has two representatives in the 2.30 list, and there are more of her foals that can pass that mark.

—The Coney Island Jockey Club meditates remodeling its track to match the changed system at the other tracks. It is thought that the present course at Sheepshead Bay can be altered in such a manner as to allow a mile and a quarter race with only one turn, and that, too, without interfering with the homestretch, but simply by making the changes in the backstretch, carrying it further out and further north behind the orchard. This would enable them to run the Suburban from the present mile chute, and have only one turn instead of two as at present.

—A good story is told of Irene, who beat Prather, Tudor, Gardner and others at St. Louis recently. It is said that Sheriff Pohlman went out with an attachment for Irene, but that her owner prevailed on him to put some money on the mare and wait till after the race. Pohlman invested, and is said to have won a good round sum, while the owner squared the attachment by his winnings. Irene proved a bonanza for her admirers.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 18.

"THE RACKET."

Chas. B. Rouse,
Wholesale Dry Goods,
New York City,
July 1, '89.

To the Public:

We desire to say that G. R. Spigelmeyer has the exclusive sale of our goods in his town; his resident buyer has his headquarters with us, and is given first choice of every bargain we receive. Our arrangement with this firm is that he obligates himself to sell at one, small, uniform profit on all goods we sell him—no "baits," no misrepresentation, no overcharging, and no crediting to anybody.

(*Signed*) *C. B. BROUSE.*

The above explains itself. I am now in position to serve my friends in Penns and Brush Vallies, better than ever. When in Bellefonte call to see me.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Farmers are hauling in grain from the fields.

——Mrs. Wm. Beck, of Harris township, died on Friday last.

——Bartholomew's new grain house has risen from its ashes larger and better than ever.

——The exterior of the Presbyterian church has been painted, and it is much improved.

—Wm. Goodhart, one of Gregg township's most excellent citizens, gave our sanctum a call.

— Huckleberries are said to be very plenty in the mountains, and will no doubt be cheap.

——A new counterfeit dollar is now in circulation and is very deceptive, as it is almost similar to the genuine.

——Trout fishing is over, except with such as live handy enough to the streams to throw in a fly at any time.

——Aunt Peggy Wolf, of Boalsburg, this county, died at Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, recently, aged 90 years.

——The law now is that any tobacco dealer or any body else who sells cigarettes to boys under sixteen years can be arrested and heavily fined.

——A heavy rain storm set in on Sunday night. It rained until Monday morning and a fierce wind prevailed and a ecoler atmosphere followed.

——Centre county is abundantly supplied with newspapers and brass bands. There are twelve of the former and twenty of the latter within her territory.

——Messrs. Joe Montgomery, Bellefonte's handsome oil agent, and M. Hauck, requested us not (?) to mention that they were in town on Monday.

— Prof. Bitner and family are spending their summer vacation with his father-in-law, J. D. Murray. The Prof. is one of the instructors at the Millersville Normal.

——The new bank at Mifflinburg has been organized and ready for business. The officers are, Henry G. Wolf, President; Aaron Klose, Vice President; Secretary, O. P. Badger.

——The flood sufferers of Nittany valley have received one thousand dollars. The money was placed in the hands of a committee of citizens of the valley and distributed to thirty one persons in sums ranging from $5 to $100, as their needs demand.

——A Snyder county farmer who sent for an advertised 25 cent potato bug exterminator received two little mallets, with instruction to catch the bug and smash him with the mallets, and if he did not kill the bug at the first attempt, to try, try again.

——The music of the blasting in the quarries at Bellefonte can be distinctly heard in this town, every shot—distance by pike, mountain between, 8 miles; distance by rail 19 miles. Whether the sound comes by pike or rail, we shall not bother about until the next locust year.

——The REPORTER office wound up the trout season by a fine catch—Will Kurtz landing 36 and ye editor 24, nearly all large. Machinist Buck in an half hour's fishing, bagged one-half dozen nice fellows, then put away his rod. Van Pelt and Bushman put in a few hours and got about twenty speckled beauties to wind up the season.

——Judge Furst held a special court on Friday, before which W. R. Teller, proprietor of the Bush House, was summoned to show cause why his license should not be revoked. Mr. Teller is now under bail for his appearance at the next term of court to answer to the charge of violating the license law on complaint of Frank Cunningham, a former barkeeper.

——A fire broke out in Philipsburg on Saturday afternoon which for a short time threatened the destruction of the town. It started in Paul's extensive livery stable, which it utterly destroyed. Ashcroft's hotel, the upper portion at least, is badly damaged, and the entire building is damaged either by fire or water. Several small buildings were on fire and were more or less damaged.

— From Johnstown comes a statement full of horror made by a gentlemen who said the diver who examined the foundation of the stone bridge for the Pennsylvania railroad company had made some startling discoveries. The story is that the bottom of the Conemaugh river, near the bridge is full of dead bodies, and that probably hundreds are lying there, one upon another, held down by tons of iron.

Nearly One Million.

The Clinton county committee appointed to ascertain the loss in that county by the recent flood, has concluded its labors and submitted a report. The aggregate loss in Dunstable and Lamar townships is $68,000 in the former and $64,000 in the latter. The bills of Lock Haven reach nearly a half million of dollars, viz:

Loss on real estate	$103,657 20
Loss on store goods	187,626 98
Loss on household goods	73,650 00
Other losses	89,560 10
Total	$454,493 28

The Committee avers that the losses given fall far short of the real amount, because many citizens whom the Committee knows to have sustained losses have not submitted their claims.

Harvest.

Farmers have finished cutting grain. Although the fields are thick-set with shocks, farmers tell us the yield will not be correspondingly large. Many heads are dwarfed and will have shriveled berries. The yield, however, will be an average one, although the indications of the fields promised more. The hay crop is good, in spite of much cut grass that spoiled during the rainy spell two weeks ago. The warm weather of last week assured much good hay, as the grass was so abundant. Much hay will be made now yet, of grass left standing on account of the ripened grain demanding attention.

Indications are for a large crop of oats. Corn is also showing well, the late planting being a little small, but a favorable season will make it all right.

Saved from an Awful Plunge.

A very narrow escape occurred on the new trestle on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, over Penns creek, at Paddy Mountain tunnel, last Thursday. The flange on the front pony truck broke off on the trestle, and the engine jumped the track, and the wheels went off the trestle before the train was stopped. One foot more and it would have been thrown into the creek, and would have resulted in a great loss of life. A wreck train was telegraphed for from Sunbury, and replaced it.

Havoc at Colby's.

The Sugar Valley Journal says the flood at Fishing Creek played havoc with the Colby homestead at Cherry Run, the scene of the murders for which Luther Shaffer was executed. The house, barn and other outbuildings were swept away and the place so changed by the force of the current that a person would hardly recognize the locality.

Good Advice.

The law gives a person whose property has been swept away by the flood the right to enter upon his neighbor's property and reclaim the same; except that in reclaiming his own property he must not damage the property of his neighbor.

Local Briefs.

——Extract of Vanilla, wholesale and retail, at Murray's.

— Berries of all kinds are quite plenty.

—Wanted.—Four county hams at this office; cash paid.

——In spite of the many rains we have, the streams keep low.

——Lizzie, a daughter of Joseph Lose, of Wisconsin, died, aged near 39 years.

——Charles Long, of Spring Mills says business is booming with him.

——The markets, wheat, 82 to 85; corn 38 to 40; oats, 28 to 30; rye, 48; butter, 10; eggs, 12.

——The farm of John Goodhart, dec'd, is offered at public sale, by the admr, Wm. Goodhart.

——We learn that the wife of Dr. Robert VanValzah, of Terre Haute, Ind., died on the 12th.

——Murray's Extract of Vanilla is far cheaper and preeminently superior to any other make.

——Prof. H. G. M'Guire, formerly principal of the Mifflinburg Academy died in Philadelphia on the 1st.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——The new Centre Hall mill is now ready for business in all its branches, as heretofore, with some new features. See card in another column.

——On Friday night of last week an unsuccessful attempt was made to set a house on fire on back street Aaronsburg. We did not learn further particulars.

——Fauble's line for eady made clothing is complete in every particular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

——Mr. Thomas F. Riley, of Harris, announces himself as a candidate for associate judge. Mr. Riley is a good Democrat and would fill the chair creditably.

——This year the Union county fair will be held on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of Sept. The Central Penn'a picnic at Centre Hall, will be held early in September.

——Mrs. Bairfoot hereby extends her thanks to the neighbors who hastened to her residence and extinguished the fire which threatened the destruction of her home, before any serious damage resulted.

— In spite of all competition Lewins continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

——Some fellow traded horses with Charles Arney, one night last week, to which Charley was not a party, and being he thinks it takes two to make a bargain, he might have been consulted first, as the fellow traded all on his own volition some weeks ago, in the first instance.

——All the New Woolens for the coming season now being received. Liberal discount for early orders during the dull season. Our Fall stock will be the finest ever shown. *Prices and a good fit guaranteed.* MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte.

——The fruit trees and particularly the peach trees in Lock Haven all appear to be dying. The fruit, of which there was promise of plenty, has shriveled up, and the leaves are turning yellow. One reason given is that there is too much alkali in the deposits left by the flood, says an exchange. The REPORTER says that's a lie, the low-cusses killed them.

Facts for all.

In spite of all competition the Philad. Branch clothing store, remains headquarters for actual bargains in ready made clothing, for men and boys. Lewins introduced cheap clothing in Centre county, and has kept it at that all the time; he kept honest goods, no trash, and, as a rule, always sold from 25 to 30 per cent. below any other clothing store in this part of the state. Bear these facts in mind—you have never had a truer friend than the Philad. Branch.

Hot and Dry.

Local physicians predict that the late long continued period of rain will be followed by a hot dry summer and autumn, which will be productive of many cases of typhoid fever. It behooves everyone, therefore, to pay strict attention to hygienic rules both as to person and estate in order to escape disease.—Ex.

Personal.

—Mr. Kennedy and family were visiting at Johnstown.

—Mrs. Jas. C. Beal paid a week's visit to friends in Tyrone.

—Col. Spangler was in town on Sunday—he is brim full of Johnstown incidents.

—John Rishel, who is at present in a drug store in Philadelphia, is home for a few days.

—C. R. Kurtz, of the Bellefonte *Democrat*, made a flying visit to our town, Wednesday.

—Rev. W. E. Fischer, of this place, filled the Lutheran pulpit at Bloomsburg, last Sabbath.

—Had the pleasure of shaking hands with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Musser, of Akron, Ohio, now on a visit to their friends at Aaronsburg.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Wakefield, *nee* Rishel, are visiting at the home of her mother. Rev. C. W. Rishel and wife are also spending several days at same place.

——Huckleberries at 4 cents down the valley.

——Murray's Vanilla—best—cheapest try it.

——Mrs. Mary Osman, of Lemont, died last week.

——There is no better extract of Vanilla than Murray's.

——It was C. C. Bell's property, at Aaronsburg, which some fiend attempted to fire.

——Festival by the Ref. Mite Society of Aaronsburg. Sat. Aug. 3, afternoon and evening.

——Jasp. Wolf's hireling, a young man named Lighty, seriously injured by falling from a horse.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing and gents furnishing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the busy place now. Bargains is what draws the people.

——September 16 has been fixed upon for the grange picnic at this place. The committee will do all in their power to make it a greater success than ever.

——Francis Rote, of whose shooting by his insane son we made mention of a few weeks ago, died at his home near Coburn on last Monday from his wounds.

——The Sugar Valley campmeeting this year will be held the third week in August. The meeting will commence on Monday, to continue during the week ending on Saturday.

——George Weaver of Rebersburg must quit keeping blooded horses if he does not want his wagons loaded with hay to go over the road at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

——Lewins beats the state for large assortment of men and boy's clothing—and he beats the world and all clothing stores in it for low prices. There's where you save from $3 to $8 on a suit of clothes.

——One of the oldest and most reliable of the large business houses employing agents wants a number of men at once, on salary. See their advertisement elsewhere in this issue headed "A chance to make money."

——For a fine stock of ready made clothing, for the largest assortment of ready made clothing, for the latest styles in men's and boys clothing, for the best bargains in suits, always go to Faubles, the Rochester Clothing House, opposite the Brockerhoff, Bellefonte.

——There is a derth of local news this week; when nothing turns up why then there's nothing to put down. There has been no murder, no elopement, no fire, no flood, no fight, no run off, no one killed by accident, no neck or leg broken, no one robbed, no one put under arrest, no riot, no one snake bitten, no pocket book found—in short no nothing.

——Robert McFarlane's hardware store in Bellefonte is headquarters for the celebrated Link Fence Wire. Having bought a car load before the recent advance in price, he is able to sell at very low rates. The link wire has stood the test of several years in our county and has proven first class in all respects. It is so easy to handle and put up and weighs a little less to the rod than any other. Write for prices.

——It is with extreme pleasure we have observed that the morals of fishermen have improved alarmingly of late years—they do not come home, as of old, telling lies about big fish and many in numbers. This is a healthy fact, and may be the opening of the millenium period. Possibly the applejack now used is purer or their religious training may be of a higher standard. We are an old angler, but never told a lie, and never owned a hatchet. When we caught a big fish, we'd say so, without taking off an ½; if we caught many, we'd say so too, and not lack one in number; if we caught few or none, why we'd rather keep mum than lie about it.

——Judges Orvis and Furst, E. C. Humes, Maj. Reynolds, Daniel Garman and other Bellefonters, are at Bedford Springs, for health benefit. Guess they'll get back weaker in the stomach than before, and leave some of their health at the Springs. Why not come over into the Pennsvalley mountains, put up a hut for a three week's stay, catch eels, suckers, kill rattle snakes, pick huckleberries and blackberries, drink water fresh from the mountain springs, bathe, read the Bible and Talmage's sermons in the REPORTER, and by this program pick up good color, ravenous appetite, manufacture new blood for the old, and gain in weight, and get home with more good gained than in three weeks than can be found at Bedford Springs in three months, and no big bills to pay? We can point them to charming camping grounds, far from licensed hotels, and where good health is lying around loose in chunks as big as sawlogs.

MILL NOTICE.

The Centre Hall mill is now ready to take in custom work and exchange flour and bran grists, and will constantly keep on hand Cream and Calla Lily flour for sale at wholesale and retail.

For chopping the mill will be ready about July 24. Corn chopped in the ear or otherwise, and all kinds of feed manufactured. Arrangements have been made for grinding rye flour and granulated and other fine grades of corn meal.

Wheat and all kinds of grain wanted and highest prices paid for same.

Coal, hard, soft and Woodland, will be constantly on hand.

TERMS CASH.

The business of the mill will be done upon the cash principle. 1. Because our recent heavy loss by fire obliges us to it and to drop the credit system in order to keep the mill in successful operation—our friends will see the force of this, and we trust will sustain us in it. 2. Because the cash system is the only sound business principle. 3. Because we are required to pay cash for all stock kept on hand.

We will be pleased to see our old customers at the old stand and many new ones.

KURTZ & SON.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by druggists at 50c & $1 per box. ap21y

Tusseyville.

The Zion Ev. Sunday school held their annual Children's Day exercises in the Zion church on the 7th, in the evening. It was a success. The ladies showed good taste in the decorations, employing evergreens and flowers, which changed the modest school room into almost a fairy land. The children performed their part remarkably well; the singing under the direction of Prof. Crawford was a success, showing the ability of the Prof. in preparing a class for such an occasion. Miss Emma Swartz performed her part well as organist, and the ladies and children in the singing of songs, solos, etc., can keep up with the rest of the world in vocal music.

GRAPES FOR WEAKLY AND SICKLY PERSONS.

Many persons who are weak and sickly are at a loss to know what will restore their health. Speer's Port Wine and Unfermented Grape Juice are the best restoratives known. It is especially recommended for its purity, exquisite flavor and healthy properties. Medical men certify to its valuable medicinal powers and blood making property. Mr. Speer has been for years engaged in preparing and perfecting this wine, and it requires a four years' process before it is fit for market.—N. Y. Baptist.

Sold by druggists.

—A most distressing accident happened in Nippenose Valley about noon Monday, says the Williamsport *Republican*, resulting in the instant death of a three year-old little girl, daughter of Samuel Bower, living in Limestone township. So far as we could glean the particulars, it seems that a scythe had been laid down in the yard near the house while partaking of dinner. A nine year old son picked up the scythe and commenced swinging it about in imitation of the men folks, when his little sister approached him from the rear. The blade struck her in the neck with full force, almost severing the neck, cutting the jugular vein. There was a cry of distress, the parents were on the scene as quick as possible, and it is said that the little girl was dead in less than a minute's time. It caused a chill of terror through the population of the entire neighborhood as the news flashed from home to home in the valley, and the people began to assemble at the scene of the horrible accident.

——What the Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing, is not worth having. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw. Lewins is King for low prices.

——The wife of Wm. Ettlinger, of Woodward, died on 15th.

STAR SPRING WATER.

Saratoga Star Spring Water for sale in bottles and by the glass by all druggists.

Married.

At Rebersburg, July 5, by W. J. Carlin, J. P., Jerome Mecher, of Clinton co., and Mary L. Rhine, of Wolfs Store, Centre co.

Died.

On the 8th, at Wolfs Store, Harriet, wife of Mr. Levi Strayer, after an illness of three weeks, aged 65 years, 2 months and 13 days.

A new two cent postage stamp, either carmine or metallic red in color, is soon to take the place of the present sickly green letter stamp. It will be about two-thirds smaller in size than the one now in use.

Musical College.—The 36th session of six weeks, opens Monday evening, July 29, for the teaching of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address, F. C. MOYER, Director, Freeburgh, Pa. 0jun6t

Announcements.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Howard Boro, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to Democratic usages.

At his home his word is taken unhesitatingly. To him we can cheerfully recommend our readers for anything in the liquor line. He authorizes us to say that for $1 you can buy one quart of six year old rye, or six quarts for $5. His "Silver Age" at $1.50 per quart is without doubt the best whiskey known. Send for price list and complete catalogue. His address is, Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.—Mention this paper. 18julyly

We are authorized to announce that L. A. Shaffer will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to Democratic usages. ap26-30

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that Thomas F. Riley, of Harris Township, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Democratic usages.

WHAT YOU WILL FIND

—A-T T-H-E—

Rochester Clothing House.

:-O-:

A Handsome line of Men's Sacks and Cutaway Suits.

—O—

Children's Suits of all kinds and prices.

—O—

The finest line of Pants ever shown in the County.

—O—

All the Latest Styles and Shapes of Hats.

—O—

The finest selection of Neck Wear in the County.

—O—

Percal and White Shirts by the hundreds.

—O—

The most complete line of Furnishing Goods that you have ever seen.

—O—

The greatest value for the least money.

—O—

The very finest makes and fits of Clothing.

—O—

The best equipped clothing store in Central Penn'a.

—O—

That if what you buy from us don't suit you when taken home, if returned, money will be cheerfully refunded.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE, . . . BELLEFONTE, PA.

:-O-:

M. FAUBLE,
Proprietor.

REYNOLD'S NEW BANK BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed church at Centre Hall, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in his wise providence to remove from our small circle of workers two of its most valued members, Mrs. Aggie Alexander who died May 17th '89 and Miss Leah Hoffer, who died June 16 '89, be it,

Resolved, That in the death of these sisters and co-laborers we feel a loss which is almost irreparable, and though dead yet they speak, and the results of their labors still exert their influence to aid those who remain to united efforts, to go on in our good work.

Resolved, That we tender the friends of our deceased sisters our heartfelt sympathy in the time of their bereavement and commend them to the Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the families of the deceased as a token of our respect and sympathy, be entered on the minutes of the Society and be published in the paper of our town and the Reformed Church Messenger.

MRS. ELIZA MEYER,
MRS. MAGGIE THOMAS,
MISS AGGIE MURRAY.

Centre Hall July 9 1889.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CENTRE HALL ACADEMY.

The undersigned will open a select school on July 22, 1889 for the benefit of all who may desire the more fully to equip themselves for teaching, or who may desire to increase their knowledge in general.

Term to continue 9 weeks, under the directions of

R. F. FETTEROLF, A. B.
Teacher

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